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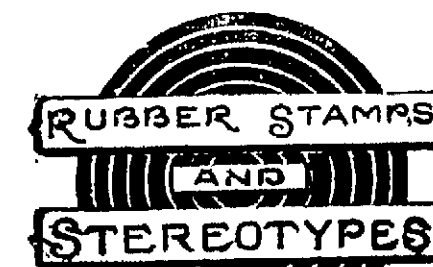
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

SENATOR MORGAN

Tells Hawaiians Advantages of Annexation.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH CROWDED

Many People Listen to His Arguments.

As Residents of United States Ha-
waiians Will Have Same Rights
as Americans.

When Senator Morgan, shortly after 7:30 o'clock last evening, ascended to the platform at Kawaiaha Church, accompanied by Judge Wilcox as interpreter, 700 people, of whom fully 275 at least were native Hawaiians, greeted him with applause. Members of the congregation, both annexationists and anti-annexationists, had requested the pastor to allow the use of the church for the meeting. The church was filled all during the hour and a half while Senator Morgan was speaking. There were about 100 people in the galleries, many of whom were Hawaiians. There were many who were unable to find seats in the church, and they gathered about the doorways. The crowd there shifted during the evening. At one time there were Hawaiians, Americans, Portuguese and a solitary Chinaman looking within and listening to the distinguished speaker, who has devoted his energies, and his forceful argument, in the United States Senate, to the cause of annexation.

The Senator's language was simple and plain. His arguments were convincing. He was ably interpreted by Judge Wilcox, and the applause with which his remarks were received were indications of the appreciation of his audience. Senator Morgan gave first a short history of annexation from the time when it was first perceived that the islands could not exist as an independent Government. He traced the relations of the United States to the islands during the past 100 years and showed the influence exerted by the United States to prevent the islands from being absorbed by any other power.

The influence had been all the time exerted towards securing a higher civilization, until now the United States is willing and ready to receive the Hawaiians as citizens, all enjoying equal privileges and rights with American citizens. It was to show just what the status of the Hawaiian will be in the event of annexation that Senator Morgan was asked to address them.

When it was first announced that the meeting would be held, it was stated that only Hawaiians would be admitted. But others wished to hear the Senator as well, and for this reason many Hawaiians who stood about the doors were unable to find seats. Senator Morgan's speech in full was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I suppose no American Senator ever had a more important duty to perform than I have. Since I have been in Hawaii I have felt as though I were in a part of America to which I had never been before. This is an American country. It is not a European country. It is an American country, and when annexation takes place, its people will be merely coming to their own.

We had just completed a great war with our mother country—Great Britain—for the purpose of preserving the liberty of our race, when we first became interested in these islands, as they were then termed—the Sandwich Islands. We went into this war of liberty with a population of less than 3,000,000 of people, now the same population number 75,000,000. The reason of this great increase was not by natural means alone, but by the immigration into the country of numbers who recognized in our Constitution the principle of liberty.

In the beginning our States numbered 13, containing, as I said, less than 3,000,000 of people; now we have 45 States, and several other Territories ready to go into the Union. The South American States, under the rule of the Spanish at one time, have, after successful revolutions, followed our example and are today prosperous and free Republics. Our greatest interest in the Hawaiians is that they shall not relapse again into that condition they were in 100 years ago, before Christianity was introduced into the islands. We are not anxious to recruit soldiers from the 50,000 or 60,000 people here. We are anxious only for one thing—to secure you from aggression from foreign powers.

Other countries besides Hawaii have endeavored to secure annexation to the United States, but with the exception of Texas all have been refused. In these instances, the countries would have been grand possessions, but we declined their offers, because we considered them able to work out their

own destinies. In the case of Texas, there were more Mexicans in the country than white people. The people of the United States were quite willing to accept the additional taxation in order to allow this young Republic to come into the Union and for the same reason the people of the United States are willing to assume your debt as they divided the burden of Texas among themselves, taking them by the hand and assisting them to a higher position. What information we had of these islands was derived from visitors who came here.

Senator Morgan then read the report from Professor Alexander's work of the signing by Kamehameha the Great of an act of cession to Great Britain, through Vancouver.

Almost every island in the South Pacific is now in the hands of either Germany, France or Great Britain, and my own opinion is that the only salvation for the Hawaiian Islands is in annexation to the United States. The 75,000,000 people in the United States are not going to permit foreign aggression in these islands. There has been four offers of this country to the United States, but until Hawaii became a Republic we could not consider one of them. A Republic like the United States cannot have a kingdom or an empire as a colony; the entire Government from end to end must be Republic, it cannot be royal or anyways royal. We cannot recognize anything monarchical.

The speaker then read from Alexander's history and the protest of Daniel Webster to the annexation of Hawaii by Great Britain. He continued: You can see from these the Americans' value of liberty. We would never leave our shores to approach Hawaii in this manner. We would come here and direct and advise you, because you are a Republic, but we would never come to conquer you. It was the presence of the Boston in Honolulu in 1843 that saved the country from conquest by Great Britain. American officers protested against such a course. This protest completes the second chapter of the people of Hawaii.

The third chapter opens with another offer of annexation, made on account of French irritation of the people here. The King was so discouraged by these acts of Great Britain and France that he had a deed of cession drawn out, signed and sealed. He took it to the American Minister, read it to him and handed it over with the remark: "When you see the American flag hoisted over that of Hawaii, understand that these islands belong to the United States."

Now, here are two distinct offers on the part of the King of Hawaii to hand these islands over to the United States, but in both cases we refused them. When Mr. Marcy was Secretary of State in the United States, the King and his Cabinet agreed with our Minister here upon the terms of a Treaty of Annexation, and that treaty was lost simply through the fact that King Kamehameha III died before he had an opportunity to sign it.

In the face of this evidence of friendship of the people of Hawaii, can any man of reason say the United States has any purpose of aggression or of growing rich by the possession of these islands. When King Kalakaua visited the United States a ship of war was placed at his service to convey him to that country, where he was treated in a most royal manner, and upon his leaving our shores a vessel of war carried him again to these islands. And now when Queen Liliuokalani came to the throne we recognized her authority and agreed with her upon the celebrated Treaty of Reciprocity, which act has cost us nearly \$38,000,000 and has made you a rich people.

In the face of all this, can our conduct be called anything but upright and honest in every detail. When King Kalakaua was taken very ill in the United States and died in San Francisco, his remains were returned here in royal state upon an American ship of war. Such was the respect we had for your dead King. Could the Hawaiians themselves have done more?

Now, do you suppose that I, as an American citizen or a Senator of the United States, would have less respect for you or yours than I would show to Kalakaua, who was dead and gone? I reside in Dallas, in Alabama, a State larger than Hawaii and Oahu together, with a population of 50,000 people, out of which only 1,000 are white, the balance are negroes. They vote just as I do, and they enjoy the same opportunities as I, and are respected by the people amongst whom they live according to their merits.

In the United States we have about 180 different kinds of Indians, ranging from the utter savage to the civilized man, able and educated. Some of these Indians live in cities and some in Territories. Some have gradually sold their lands to the Government; others, in addition to having 220 acres of land, are worth no less than \$30,000 per man, woman and child in property. Every man in the United States is entitled to his vote, and you cannot deprive him of it. In many of the States women are allowed the franchise also. In some States people are not allowed to vote unless they can read and write. In some States a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he owns a certain amount of property.

In the United States, numbering now 45, every one is an independent Republic united together. In order to protect themselves against foreign foes, to circulate mail and for the rapid movement of troops; etc., should occasion demand. Every State is an independent Republic. Now, whether you come as a Territory or as a State, you come as a separate Republic; you take no oaths, with this exception, you agree to become American citizens.

Chinese cannot vote in any State in the United States. Why? Because they cannot become citizens. Hawaiians can vote in any State or Territory. Why?

Because annexation makes them American citizens. Do you consider it not worth your while to become an American citizen? My opinion is there is no man who has occasion to feel so proud as a citizen of the United States.

I have been a Senator more than 20 years, and since I have been here I have sat side by side with negroes—good men. I have not sat by the side of an Indian, because the States have not elected them to office. I have sat by the side of men who have considerable Indian blood in their veins, but I have not seen them in the Senate. There is no power in the Constitution of the United States to prevent a Hawaiian from becoming President of the United States; it rests entirely upon his merit. Now, if there is any man in this building who is willing to exchange these privileges for that of going to China or Japan and bowing his knee before their potentates, I wish he would get upon his feet. I should like to see such a man. A landslide from one of your mountains, smothering your home and family, would be almost as dangerous as an earthquake. It makes very little difference whether you are smothered by a landslide or by an influx of Asiatics, the result is the same. You understand just as well as I do what is going on in Hawaii, but I cannot say enough. If this people refuse the opportunity to become citizens of the United States, they will simply be going to ruin.

Your country is changing very greatly. I notice in passing through your valleys the places where once were taro patches the people are moving into the city to be nearer a better form of civilization and permit their children the benefit of an education in the schools.

You know law, you know Christianity; the Chinaman does not. He does not understand; he is very hard to teach. You have the same opportunities as I have had, and I have been as poor as any man. Your prosperity depends, as I have already said, upon your own merits. Can you allow any man or woman who never wore a crown to rule over you and over your country? Can you not think of some one of your own race without going to some other country to find a king or a queen to rule over you. Why is it you are unable to name your own man, whom you think is by divine right entitled to rule over you? Because you cannot believe that God made you for any such purpose. He made you to be free men.

The difference between a republican form of government and any other is that in the former the power to rule comes up from the people. Just as the strength of the vegetable is from the land. We do not believe that any one is by divine right entitled to rule as in a monarchical form of government. We think every man should take a hand in the management of his own country. After the destruction of the idols in your country, two missionaries came from America, and I have heard not one word of any harm having been done by them.

I have here a copy of the treaty as signed by your Government for ratification by that of the United States. I would advise that you ask your papers to print it, in order that every man, woman and child may read it. I think you will find that it is the very best that has ever been produced for the benefit of the people, not for the Government, for the people.

The United States is able to carry out any contract, and will do so. This provision will be a continual benefit to the people of Hawaii. If I told my colleagues all I have seen here, the intelligence, strength and excellence of the people, they would be as surprised as I have been.

You have got, so far as I can see, as excellent a Government as there is in the world. To say the 50,000 people in these islands would make any difference to the 80,000,000 in the United States is absurd. If every inhabitant of these islands were to die tonight it would make not a particle of difference one way or the other to the strength of the United States. Our regard for you is not on account of your strength or wealth, but on account of your progress and earnest endeavor to advance in the true lines of civilization, and of that no foreign people shall despoil you.

I shall take much pleasure in informing my colleagues in the Senate of what I have seen here, of the fertility of the soil of these islands, the intelligence and physique of their inhabitants and also of their evident desire to continue in the march of progress and to impress upon them the joy I shall feel if we can clasp your hands as brothers of that great country to which we belong, but it will break my heart if, after all your suffering and endeavors, you should drift back to barbarism and oblivion.

Talked of Hawaii.

The Unitarian Club of California had a banquet on September 20th at the California Hotel, followed by a debate upon the question of the annexation of Hawaii. There were assembled about the long tables 130 men, including some guests of the club, which has an active membership of 170.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera, morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

QUIET ELECTION

L. L. McCandless Leads All Candidates.

ABOUT 400 VOTES CAST

Most Quiet Election in History of the Islands.

Many Who Registered did Not
Think It Necessary to Vote—In-
dependent Candidates Wanted.

A quieter election day than yesterday cannot be imagined. Some electors, after taking the trouble to register, failed to present themselves at the polling places, and when questioned afterward, said they "had forgotten that it was election day." Two or three independent candidates would have put life into the voters. At several of the precincts registered voters were seen to pass the door, look in and go away without stopping.

REPRESENTATIVE.—FOURTH DISTRICT.

CANDIDATES.	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Fourth Precinct.	Fifth Precinct.	Sixth Precinct.	TOTAL.
Alatau T. Atkinson.....	18	53	15	29	18	21	155
A. V. Gear.....	17	58	12	29	32	25	173
A. G. M. Robertson.....	19	59	17	44	40	30	209

REPRESENTATIVE.—FIFTH DISTRICT.

CANDIDATES.	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Fourth Precinct.	Fifth Precinct.	Sixth Precinct.	Seventh Precinct.	Eighth Precinct.	Ninth Precinct.	Tenth Precinct.	TOTAL.
J. L. Kaulukou.....	37	13	2	4	7	15	26	25	28	18	175
L. L. McCandless.....	37	9	33	17	48	53	40	20	27	20	305
S. G. Wilder.....	37	6	2	3	5	13	36	26	23	19	171

The result is that only a small vote was polled.

As is usual with the Australian ballot system, people made mistakes, and their ballots were thrown out. They forgot the instructions that numerals only would count for Representatives, and placed two or three strokes after the name of a favorite candidate. In one precinct nearly a third of the entire number of votes cast were rejected. At this same precinct a voter marked a specimen ballot pasted in the booth and was about to cast a blank ballot when a question from an inspector stopped it.

In the Fourth District A. G. M. Robertson ran ahead of his colleagues. This was to be expected as the young representative is popular with all classes. The cream of the vote fell to Lincoln McCandless. In six out of the 10 precincts in the Fifth District he ran ahead of either Kaulukou or Wilder. At Ewa Plantation and Ewa Court House his vote was very much larger than the others. This illustrates the cumulative voting method. Mr. Atkinson it was thought, would run stronger than Gear but the latter was ahead of him by 18 votes.

The several candidates seemed but little more interested in the result than the voters so that the day was very unlike the days prior to the inauguration of the Australian system of balloting. Hacks and wagonettes bearing the names of candidates as of yore were conspicuous by their absence, and even the inspectors sighed for an opportunity for a nap.

Some annoyance was experienced at the Royal School on account of the misunderstanding about holding the school. Rev. Mackintosh and the teachers were on hand, but the inspectors had taken possession. It was intended that the booths should be erected on the veranda but the expressman who took the material, dumped it on the floor in the front room, and there it remained until the inspectors arrived and put it in position for the voters. Then the children arrived and the principal kept them waiting until 9:30 when, finding there

was no opportunity for holding a session, he dismissed them.

For the first time the saloons were allowed to remain open. Indeed there was no necessity for closing them; being no independent or rival candidates there was no chance for an argument, and no necessity for "a drop o' suthin'" to revive the drooping spirits. The license reads that the saloon keeper "shall close his place of business on election day if ordered by the Marshal." It is probable, owing to the lack of interest taken in the election the order may have been over looked.

There was no hilarity among the candidates last night. They spent their evenings as usual and without a flutter of excitement. Mr. McCandless and his colleagues in the Fifth felt exuberant at the manner in which the voters came out and supported them and they desire to extend their thanks. The same sentiments dwelt in the breasts of the candidates in the Fourth District. They all promise, in the event of their having an opportunity to sit in the Legislature to do what is best for the interest of the people. Should annexation intervene they will be just as proud of the honor conferred upon them by the voters in the various precincts.

REPORTED ABSORPTION.

Col. Macfarlane Has Something to Say About Rumor.

A representative of the Advertiser called on Colonel G. W. Macfarlane last evening at the hotel to ascertain the exact facts regarding the rumored consolidation of the above steamship lines, and learned from this gentleman that the project was being freely discussed on 'change in San Francisco, before he left, and as a consequence Oceanic Steamship Company's stock had ad-

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NEW PLANTATION

Kawailoa Ranch Purchased Yesterday for the Purpose.

The Kawailoa Ranch, containing 8,000 acres of magnificent land, has been sold to B. F. Dillingham for a company, and next year it will be prepared for cane.

Kawailoa is at Waiialua, this island, and the land is said to be quite as good in quality as at some of the other plantations on the island. It was said at one time that there might be a consolidation with the Halstead-Bros., but this is not now considered probable.

The new plantation will be another feeder to the Oahu Railway, and will make, when the road is completed to Waiialua, four plantations with which the road will have contracts for hauling freight to Honolulu. The project is no doubt inspired by the promising outlook of the new Oahu Sugar Company and the prospect of immediate annexation of the island by the United States.

No change of plan has been made regarding the formation of the company, but it is said that the stock will be controlled by the railway company.

Mrs. J. N. Robinson gave a pot luncheon to a number of friends at her home on Beretania street last evening.

READY FOR WORK

Not Necessary for Congress to Meet in Extra Session.

PRESIDENT DOES NOT WISH IT

Congress in Session is a Burden.

Many Bills Have Already Been Presented—Annexation to be Discussed Soon.

The Philadelphia Record's Washington correspondent writes as follows of the present status of affairs while Congress waits for regular session: President McKinley no more enjoys having Congress on his hands than did President Cleveland, or any of his other predecessors, so that there is no possibility that he will ever call Congress to meet in extra session unless he is forced to do so by what he regards as urgent necessity. Moreover, he realizes that the country has come to prefer that Congress should not be in session, except when it is absolutely necessary to do something which it wants done, and, while his 20 years of service in Congress gave him a better opinion of it than outsiders generally have, he would not like to needlessly stir up the country by bringing Congress together here before its regular meeting time.

From his point of view the country demanded and the Republican party certainly required the passage of the new tariff act at the earliest possible day under the new Administration, and therefore the extra session of the Spring was eminently necessary, but there is no general and imperative appeal for any other act of legislation and no prospect that any will arise during the present Administration, so that nothing but a question of our foreign relations involving imminent danger of war will give him occasion for again considering the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress.

And whenever he does have to consider it, the thought of bringing Senators and Representatives within calling distance of the White House for weeks or months at a time will act as a restraining influence; for, while there is unprecedented good feeling between President McKinley and Senators and Representatives of all parties, it is much more convenient for President McKinley to have Senators and Representatives at home, rather than in Washington.

If the Japanese had attempted to seize Honolulu, President McKinley might have been obliged to call Congress in extra session this fall to consider what should be done about it, but the Japanese did nothing of the kind. If General Woodford should utterly fail in his negotiations with the Spanish Government to bring about peace in Cuba at an early day, and should, instead, bring about a crisis in our relations with Spain, it might become necessary for President McKinley to summon Congress here before December; but there is no expectation on the part of the members of the Administration that such a situation will arrive. No other diplomatic question is pending which has any threat of war in it, such as would make it the possible cause of an extra session this fall.

SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT.

Congress, then, in all probability will not meet again until the 6th of December, the day fixed by the Constitution for the assembling of the regular session. It will meet, thanks to the extra session, thoroughly organized and ready for business. It will save the weeks of delay which have usually been consumed at the opening of the regular session in the work of organizing the committees of the House, and therefore ought to be able to end the first regular session at an unusually early day. An adjournment by the first of May would be quite possible, since there is no prospect of anything coming before Congress which absolutely and imperatively must be disposed of in the way of legislation, except the regular appropriation bills, and the foreign questions pending in the Senate executive sessions could certainly be answered in five months.

The House will meet with its members all sworn in and assigned to desks, its Speaker and other officers all elected, and their subordinates chosen and its committees appointed, and the Senate will meet with its officers in their places and its committees ready for work. Even the "calendar of business" of the Senate is already in print, dated Monday, December 6, 1897, containing the lists of several hundred bills reported by its committees to the Senate at the extra session and not disposed of.

Both the Senators and the Representatives introduced in the extra session the great majority of the bills of the present Congress and will have comparatively few to add to them at the coming session. In the Senate 202 bills, 66 joint resolutions requiring concurrence by the House and approved by the President 17 concurrent resolutions requiring simple concurrence by the House and 17 Senate resolutions requiring only action by the Senate were introduced at the extra session and

over one-fifth of these measures were reported by the Senate committees, and something like half of those reported sent to the House. The Senate committees have the unreported measures on their calendars and can act upon them immediately upon reassembling if they desire.

Speaker Reed, by withholding most of the committees until the day of adjournment, and preventing the House from engaging in general legislation, kept the output of Congress at the extra session down to 14 public acts, 21 public joint resolutions and one private joint resolution, the Dingley tariff act and the four appropriation bills (Agricultural, Sundry Civil, Indian and General Deficiency) which had failed at the preceding short session, being the only measures of general importance in the list. But the members of the House were free to introduce bills, even if they could do nothing else, and they put in 4,059 bills, 87 joint resolutions, six concurrent resolutions and 87 House resolutions, many of these measures being, of course, duplicates of measures offered simultaneously in the Senate, and these bills and resolutions, with those sent over by the Senate, can be taken up by the House committees on the very first day of the session if the managers want it done.

Speaker Reed, it is believed, would like to have Congress do more in the way of legislation at the next session than to pass the appropriation bills, keeping their amounts as small as possible, and standing on the Dingley tariff act as all the general law-making which the country wants at present, or at least all that it wants and can get, for, while Speaker Reed may desire to see our Treasury and financial laws improved, if not to suit the currency reformers at least to enable the Government to issue bonds to protect the Treasury, on better terms than it can now do, he would not, it is believed, favor the agitation of financial legislation when in the present condition of the Senate it is practically impossible to carry any of it through.

As to lesser matters, such as the Bankruptcy act or the improvement of the immigration laws, Mr. Reed might say that while the country needs them, it does not want them as much as it wants Congress to adjourn at an early day. But, whatever his views may be, the Speaker is, after all, as he contends, the organ rather than the master of his party in the House, at least to the extent that he cannot make the majority do what it really does not want to do, now that the committees have been appointed, although he can prevent it from doing some of the things it may want to do, so that it is a question of compromises and he must humor his majority somewhat.

Then, too, he must, as the party leader in the House and on friendly terms with the Administration, not only consult, but carry out to a considerable degree the wishes of the President as the party leader pre-eminent. Speaker Reed will feel proud to put through the House those measures which President McKinley recommends as party measures, or which he thinks the business interest of the country demand, unless the Speaker has decided personal objections. If Secretary Gage presents the bill for improvement of Treasury conditions or the national banking system, Speaker Reed will be expected to put it through the House, even though he knows nothing will come of it in the Senate, just as he did with the Currency Commission bill the day Congress adjourned, although nobody supposed he personally approved it.

And just so as to measures affecting our foreign affairs and notably the legislation in the interest of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal as an American project which President McKinley is expected to recommend after he receives the report of the Walker commission in December or January, and the legislation which may be necessary to consummate the annexation of Hawaii with which the Nicaragua Canal scheme is fitted in by the Administration.

Speaker Reed's greatest service to the Administration in its dealings with foreign affairs was, of course, rendered at the extra session, when he held back the Cuban belligerency resolution, which threatened to make it impossible for the Administration to continue its attempt to bring about peace in Cuba by peaceful negotiations.

A YEAR FOR LOG-ROLLING.

With members of the House looking forward to the attempts most of them will make to secure re-election next spring and re-election next fall, it will be difficult for the Speaker to keep the majority from extravagance in appropriations for new public buildings and river and harbor improvement. This is the year for a log-rolling scheme of public buildings projects, and the fact that the Treasury deficit will continue in all probability to the end of this fiscal year will not make it much easier to prevent the candidates for re-election in the House from voting for larger appropriations to be expended in their districts out of the surplus expected for the next fiscal year through the return of prosperity.

Doubtless some of the near-sighted Republican politicians in the House will follow General Grosvenor in attacking Civil Service reform, but as even he had to attack his friend, the President, in doing so, it will be difficult for them to maintain agreeable relations at the White House while they are doing so, and of course nothing will come of it. Speaker Reed and all the managers of the House stand with President McKinley on this question, and will discourage all attempts to damage the Civil Service law.

Assuming that President McKinley succeeds in settling the Cuban question through General Woodford's negotiations, the Hawaiian annexation project will be the most important matter that Congress will dispose of at its coming session. The Hawaiian annexation treaty favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the extra session will be taken up by the Senate in Executive session at the opening of the session and pressed until it is disposed of. Its ratification is probable cannot be considered certain. A canvass of the Senate made for the Hawaiian legislation after the treaty had been sent in, failed to show at that time the necessary two-thirds vote in its favor, although this was due to the fact that so many Senators

had not determined how they would vote.

The defeat of the treaty, however, would not mean the defeat of the annexation project, for the Administration would then press a bill offered by Senator Morgan, or some similar measure, for annexing Hawaii, as Texas was annexed by act of Congress, and that, requiring only a bare majority of the Senate, would be carried.

MOKUAWOWEO: A PARAPHRASE

[For the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Hawaiian Gazette.]

High above the cloudy girdle hung around the mountain's breast, When the flames of sunset burned all along the crimsoned west, I stood on Mauna Loa's height by the fiery fountain's head— Saw the spires of Mauna Kea the evening blushing red.

But the twilight never lingers in the tropics, when the sun Sinks beyond the golden waters, and his daily course is run, The Southern Cross is trailing o'er the dusky wings of night, And the Polar Star is twinkling with its pale and frosty light.

Here the god of Desolation sits unchallenged on his throne, There is never bud nor blossom where the icy breeze blown From the northward lift the curtain of the smoke and vapor drawn O'er the pahoehoe and ashes, where unfathomed fissures yawn.

There is never bud nor blossom, froud of fern or blade of grass, Not a tiny moss or lichen to lighten up a dark crevasse, Only clouds of sulphury vapor, from the clefts among the stones, And lambent tongues of flame leap from blowing cones.

High encamped on beds of lava, 'mid the wastes of ice and snow, Where the shattered rocks are lightened by the crater's fitful glow, We gaze in awe and silence into the wide and deep abyss, Where the molten rivers run and the fiery cataracts hiss.

All the vault of heaven is kindled with a weird unearthly glare, From the burning pits and caldrons where Geheuna's torches flare; The rocks are rent asunder by the stress of blood-stained waves, And long reverberate thunders echo through the bellowing caves.

The hills to their foundations shake by the earthquake's shivering shocks, The loud resounding echoes of the crash of falling rocks, Till the night with fear and terror as they boom from from fell to fell, While the cliffs are drenched with spindrift reeking red as rains of hell.

From the white heart of the furnace and unfathomed deeps upspring Intermittent flaring fountains that lapped with quivering tongues The scarred and riven boulders, and enveloped every spire, And drowning rocks were wallowing in whirlpools of fire.

My wearied worn-out comrades had exhausted fallen asleep, I alone of my companions stood in awe upon the steep, With the frosty stars above me shimmering through the yellow haze Trilled across the vault of heaven by the crater's fitful blaze.

I alone on Mauna Loa, when no human eye but mine Saw the flash of angry fountains, and the splintered rocks ashine, With the light by God enkindled on the lonely mountain dome, And the fires forever breaking in a surf of crimson foam.

Knew that miles and miles below us there were palm and mango groves, With the shafts of moonlight stealing into sweet and shady coves— That the dew of night were kissing the bright blossoms on the tree And the rivers lapped the yellow sands by the margin of the sea.

In my loneliness I wondered if the sun would shine again, Would there ever be cessation of the blinding crimson rain? Would the earth be green again, and all things fair and bright, And would I e'er to human ears tell the tale of this midnight?

Far uplifted o'er the world, 'bove its storms of love and hate, Above the wreck of thrones—the ever-varying pulse of fate, Above the clash of human thought, here with music of its own The volcano roars, and burns for the eye of God alone.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland, August, 1897.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The City Furniture Store of H. H. Williams has just received a fine assortment of art furniture, consisting of reed and rattan articles of artistic merit. Call and inspect.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Fluiger" from Europe and by number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silkies, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates,
Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount. Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

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Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

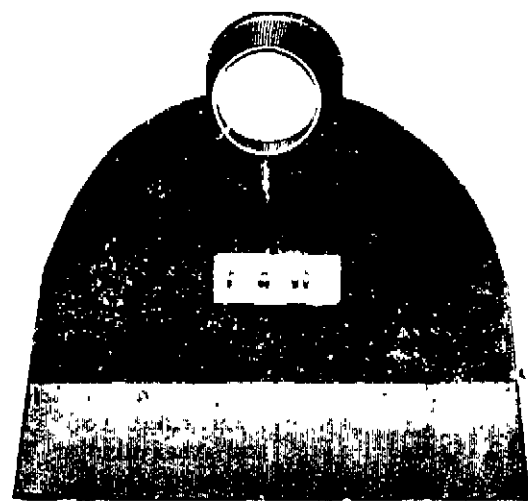
We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands." A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

THE NEW IMPROVED Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC., Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

TO BE CONTINUED

Precedent Established by Steamer
China Case.

MAY BE ORIENTAL LINES

Position Occupied by
Honolulu Citizens.

Hawaiian-born Sons of Asiatics
Privileged Characters—May
All be "Flag Owners."

The decision by the Supreme Court in the case of the register of the steamer China is farther reaching than was first thought, and for the time being sets at rest the mooted question of citizenship among a large number of residents. A prominent lawyer, in speaking of the case, said yesterday:

"The color-line in the matter of citizenship is swept away and the Hawaiian-born son of Chinese or Japanese parents can shake hands with the Anglo-Saxon, whose parents happened to come here before he was born, and say: 'Brother, you are one of us—shake.'"

"Under the decision, all persons born of foreign parents become citizens of the Republic. Children of Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese are citizens, though their parents are not, thus placing many of our citizens in the unique position occupied by Mr. Macfarlane. According to this decision, they are citizens, but cannot hold office or exercise the right of franchise, and they are exempt from call by the Government for either jury duty or military service, their only privilege, apparently, being the right to hold the registry of vessels owned by foreigners."

"The question at once suggests itself: Will not many of those, born of foreign parents, Chinese or Japanese, at once realize their rights as such citizens, and will not the Government of Hawaii be confronted with the influence this class of citizens may have in the politics of the country? For upon taking the required oath, a formal ceremony which Colonel Macfarlane denied on the stand having gone through, they will not only be entitled to vote, but to sit in the Legislature and hold official position. Under a Constitution built upon lines to suit certain conditions, the Anglo-Saxon must face facts which are, to say the least, alarming. The American shipping interests and those of the Islands are jeopardized to a considerable extent, and it may be a question of only a few weeks or a few months when the harbor will be dotted with vessels, owned by foreigners, whose captains are lined up in the Custom House waiting for Hawaiian registers. It may be that we will have a new inter-island fleet, with Hawaiian-born Japanese or Chinese as flag owners, and along the water front will be steamers flying the flag of the Nippon Company, the Quong Hip Low Company, or a half-dozen others."

"The Supreme Court has been, no doubt, aided in the case by decisions of the United States Federal Courts, as Article 17 of the Hawaiian Constitution is identical with the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the decision of the United States Circuit Court, in which but one Judge sits, is considered to be ample authority for the position now taken, although in several cases before the full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States the contra opinion has been expressed. It will be interesting to see what effect this will have upon coming legislation before the United States Congress in the event of annexation or what view the United States Supreme Court will take in case the question is submitted to that body."

"It will be remembered that some time ago a Japanese resident of Honolulu applied to the Executive for letters of denization, in order that he may become the register owner of vessels intended for the inter-island traffic. His request was promptly denied, but under the decision in the China case it will not be necessary to obtain any such letters. The Hawaiian-born son, of legal age, of parents of any nationality, may demand such registry upon becoming a citizen. A status of Hawaiian citizenship has been established by the Supreme Court of the land, and there is no going behind the returns. By this decision, direct competition will be opened up with the local enterprises, by capital from Japan as well as from the United States. To me the matter is a serious one, and one to be deplored. I was hopeful until a few minutes ago that a special session of the Legislature would be called to repeal the act, but I understand this will not be done. The Government worked hard to win the case, because it felt that the pledge to the American Minister should be kept, if it was possible. I have not seen Minister Sewall today, but I understand that he is satisfied that Minister Cooper for the Government did everything possible in a legal way to prevent the issuance of the register, and the result in no way reflects on its integrity."

Among the Japanese there was a miniature "Hot time in old town." One young man, with an eye on the main chance, remarked to a reporter: "This is the best thing that could have happened for us, and I am sure advantage will be taken of it by owners of small steamers in Japan. China will not be

particularly affected, because the Chinese are not sufficiently advanced to handle steamers, but with Japan it is different. I know that there are at least a dozen small steamers in Japan waters that are now idle, but which could be made profitable in the inter-island trade."

"Considering our numbers, why should we not be represented in this respect. The scheme was discussed last year, and Mr. Shimizu was instructed by Yokohama capitalists to apply for letters of denization, so he could become the flag owner, but the request was refused. I wrote him by the Gaelic today of the China case, and I think the matter will be revived. There are a half-dozen intelligent Japanese, Hawaiian-born, who are in every way capable of becoming flag owners of ships in the same way that Mr. Macfarlane did, and under the ruling of the Court I do not suppose the Custom House officers would deny their right."

Minister Cooper declined to give his views on the decision, as he had not yet read it over carefully, and would neither corroborate or deny the opinions expressed. "I did what I could to fight the issuance of the registry; I did not think Colonel Macfarlane had either proved citizenship or ownership—two, to me, essentials in acquiring a registry for a foreign vessel. But the Courts have decided otherwise, and I do not care to make any criticism."

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Organizing Classes for Opening
Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.

The Physical Department Committee of the Y. M. C. A. met Wednesday noon and discussed plans for the opening of the gymnasium. They decided that since the departure of Dr. C. C. Ryder, the examining physician for the present year will be Dr. B. F. Burgess, office at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets.

Next week, from October 4th to October 10th, will be taken up with the medical examinations and enrollment in the classes. All those entering the gymnasium will have to present a certificate from some reputable physician, and may receive an examination of the association's examining physician by getting a card from the General Secretary. All who are intending to take up this year's work are urged to get the examination certificates next week and begin with the work the week after.

Secretary Coleman, with the committee, has arranged a very interesting class schedule for the season, and one that will suit every one. The juniors will meet Monday and Thursday afternoons, and business men at 4:30 o'clock the same day.

The young men will meet Tuesday and Friday nights in elementary and advanced classes. Thursday night will be devoted to recreation; a basketball league will be formed at once of four or six teams, which will contest for a trophy; Saturday night will be given to recreation, when the different pieces of apparatus will be taken by the different members for individual work. A series of indoor contests will also be arranged in such events as rope skip, dash, rope climb, shot put, fence vault, potato race, etc. A good variety will be given to the work, so every one will certainly be suited.

WOMEN WILL SHOOT.

A Fifty Yards Target Lately Finished at Kakaako.

Now it turns out that the ladies have become fond of shooting and want to have their skill at marksmanship tested at regularly constructed butts. It is possible that the N. G. H. may soon claim a company of women.

Not long since, Captain Wall of the Sharpshooters Company, ordered a 50 yards' target placed at the Sharpshooters' butts. This has just been completed. The primary object was to have a place for revolver practice, but since the women have asked to be allowed a chance, they are to be given what they wish, small bore rifles will be used.

In the States, teams of women short against teams of men, the former using 50 yards' targets with small bore rifles and the latter, 200 yards' targets with the usual rifles.

VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Encouraging News Received From
Peter Lee Yesterday.

Word was received from Peter Lee of the Volcano House yesterday, to the effect that the Volcano is very active, the lake having risen 100 feet. There are three separate spouting fountains, one of them shooting up at times 200 feet above the surface of the lake. Mr. Lee writes that every indication points to a continued rise in the burning lava.

A number of people have gone to the crater from Hilo, and it is expected that a number will leave here by the Kinau on Friday.

Dinner on Philadelphia.

A swell dinner was given by Admiral Miller aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia last evening. The table was prettily decorated for the occasion, and music by the war-ship's band helped to enliven the occasion. The guests were: Commodore Port of the Dagway Troun, American Minister Sewall, Minister Damon, Minister Hatch, American Consul-General Haywood, Senator Morgan, Mr. J. B. Castle, Mr. S. M. Ballou and Captain Dyer.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



MRS. ELI GAGE AND HER SON.
Mrs. Eli Gage, daughter-in-law of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has the Alaska gold fever and is soon to join her husband at Dawson City, Alaska. But two women have crossed Chilkoot Pass but Mrs. Gage expects to make the trip in safety.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR R. WOOD, HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.
HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.
Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York, Union Assurance Society of London.
Plantation Agents, Halawa Plantation, Late Plantation, Day & Robinson.
Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.
ALEX. CRISHOLM, J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.
Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.

Large and Complete Stock of Harness, Whips, Sponges, Boots, Soaps and Oils

Genuine Australian Stock Saddles, Complete; Price, \$11.50.

WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.

"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

The Patent Non-Shrinking Water Tank

Is made with a deep channel or groove in the top of the staves. This groove is filled with water from pump discharge, which by absorption, passes into the pores of the wood, keeping the entire tank moist at all times and preventing shrinkage.

Tanks that dry out and leak when but half or quarter full are of no use to you, for there are times when it is impossible to keep a large tank filled, and you will always be troubled with a leaky tank if you have not got the non-shrinking style. We have these in sizes from 500 to 10,000 gallons, fitted with one hoop to each foot in height and to top hoop fitted with lug. Send for circular describing them fully and for prices

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

CASTLE AND COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

We Have Been So Busy of Late
Selling the

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel. The Genuine all bear this Trade-Mark. Beware of Imitations.

And which we keep on selling, that the following facts have been temporarily thrown in the shade:

New Process Gasolene Stoves

Are Preferred by many on account of

Little Heat, Quick Work, and Perfect Safety,

Being supplied by drop feed. There are now in use on the Islands about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE of these Stoves, without a single report of accident.

ON ACCOUNT OF OVERSTOCK
For the month of October, we will sell this line
At Cost!
A good chance for a bargain.

Household Supply Dept.

CASTLE AND COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Anstralian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Waltham Watches!
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.
Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD FOR CURE OF COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, IS UNDISPUTEDLY HELD BY POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes:—"I have used Powell's Balm of Aniseed, I did, and I found very great relief. It is most comforting in laying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Lionel Broton Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my colleagues and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas Houston, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, writes:—"I have commenced my second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balm for coughs and colds only 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHEGEM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER

See the words "Thomas Powell & Co. Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY, FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.
Bottles in 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D., BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
21 Post Street : : San Francisco
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kindred ailments. Free from Mercury. Each bottle contains 40 pills. In boxes of 60 each, of 100 each, and 250 each. Sold by all druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897

THE MEETING.

Senator Morgan's speech to the natives last evening was a clear statement of the friendly relations of the United States to these Islands, during the present century. He proved beyond doubt that the States had protected their native sovereignty against the attacks of the British and the French, and had always aided them in maintaining their independence. If now, the United States proposed to annex them it was simply to protect them against the overwhelming numbers of Asiatics, without it, they would soon disappear. He made it clear to them that the United States did not seek land or wealth aggrandizement in these Islands, and were acting honestly and for the best interests of the natives. The Hawaiians had before them last evening, for the first time, one of the American legislators, a member of that great body which controls the making of treaties. The evidence of sight was much in the Senator's favor, for the natives, so far as they expressed any opinions, were much pleased with his simple manner and the kindly interest he took in their welfare. They appeared to be equally pleased with his positive, unqualified statement that should the Islands be annexed, the natives would not be treated as members of a colony, but would become citizens, with the broadest rights and privileges of the great American Republic.

CAPT. PALMER.

The Boston Sunday Globe publishes a "Remarkable statement of the Romantic Relations existing between the ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her Famous Boston Secretary, who is now at home in this city. Picturesque description of a Royal Court in America."

Captain Palmer, in a most serious interview furnishes for the future historian, the minute details of his relations, as an humble Yankee, a dealer in ropes and oil, with one of Royal blood. He is well aware of the fact that the vast majority of readers prefer to read of the personal incidents of Royal character than to read about the sleepy events of the average community. Capt. Palmer feels that this vast majority of readers, when the twenty-first century is reached, will eagerly "devour" the minutest incidents of his brilliant career as a Patent Duplex Combination of statesman, friend and door attendant of Mrs. Dominis. He states that when he entered her service, he expected to pay for any little delicacies, which he might order for himself at the "Shoreham," in Washington. His interpretation of the contract, as he wishes future generations to clearly understand was, that he paid for "extras." He then continues, "at dinner, I drink a certain kind of wine, without which my meal would be incomplete and unsatisfactory." This is a vivid picture of the sorrows of his stomach, if it were not lined up with alcohol. In view of his own understanding of the contract, he made no charge against Mrs. Dominis for this "extra," but she, with a generosity which burst through all narrow limits, paid for the article. The millions of readers in the future are to be left in ignorance of what that "certain kind of wine" is. There he draws an impenetrable veil. But these readers of the future must know it that it is "Swipes" of which Capt. Palmer became very fond while a resident here. It was the only delicacy which he quoted his nerves when Dr. McGraw's rooster crowed under his window in the

early morning. Let the next visitor, from Honolulu, at the Shoreham, look at the entry of "Honolulu swipes," on the wine list.

The Captain, in the next place, inscribes for the unborn millions the fact that "he must have luncheon in the middle of the day." He has nothing to say about the ex-Queen's luncheon. As a seafaring man he wanted to say "lobscouse at eight bells." He says that when this hour arrived, it was the wish and order of "Her Majesty" that the belting should instantly be thrown off the wheels of the Royal Court machinery, and silence reign and no business be transacted until his luncheon was finished with the consumption of a quart of "swipes" of the make of 1894.

At 9 p. m., Capt. Palmer tells the world, he was allowed to retire, and in the sweet restoration of sleep, gather strength to prosecute those comprehensive schemes, which would make his name immortal.

The reporter finally pressed the Captain on the delicate question, whether or not, his profound admiration had not passed into an "attachment," which might a night not be mutual. The reporter went too far. The chivalry of the Captain's nature, reinforced by the judicious use of "swipes" refused to open the gates behind which will the caverns in which slept the ambitious hopes of his life, amid coils of rope and gallons of whale oil. If he "loved a Queen," it was a secret, which he refused to share with the unborn millions. No newspaper man could pull that out of him. But he has gone daft. "Teachers of elocution have said to me that they could make their fortunes, if they knew how to impart to their pupils the magnificent grace of movement which she always displayed."

The Captain means to figure in Hawaiian history. "From the Forecastle to the Throne" will the book of the age.

ANOTHER MAN SCARED.

Longfield Gorman, in the September North American, becomes painfully hysterical over the possible annexation of Hawaii to the United States. He says that it involves "the writing of an absolutely new chapter in national and international history, more momentous than the American civil war, and its political, economic, industrial and social results."

In his distressing sleep, he dreams of this terrible nightmare in the Pacific. He conjures up a vast tidal wave of Asiatic voters swamping the votes of the native Americans. The fact that there are only 2,250 Asiatic children born in these Islands, forces him to believe that they may seriously threaten the fourteen millions of American voters, and the seventy millions of the American nation. Mr. Gorman belongs to a class of people in America, who do not care to, and will not discuss any matter involving the extension of the American frontier. They are of the same breed as some men who live here, and call the Advertiser an anti-annexation paper. If any one attempts to reason with them, they get mad, and simply shout, "we don't want Hawaii." Every community is full of these excitable.

The North American has published, during the last four years, a number of articles, most friendly to these Islands. It has, however, published as well, the views of those who are unfriendly. On the whole, we believe, that its influence has been favorable. But to its readers, the extravagant statements of Mr. Gorman are a constant reminder that it is "Swipes" of which Capt. Palmer became very fond while a resident here. It was the only delicacy which he quoted his nerves when Dr. McGraw's rooster crowed under his window in the

not choose, as a nation, to use it. The conduct of official business has often been, for years, most disreputable in the States. It was not due to the incapacity of the people, but to their neglect of duty.

Great Britain, the most democratic nation in the world, has no trouble in ruling her outlying possessions, and at the same time, preserving the powerful and even rule of democracy. The average American does not know this, and doesn't care to look into the wonderful history of the British colonial system. What other nations have done is of no consequence to him. He does not propose to take lessons from a Britisher. This is the "disagreeable bumpiness" of the people, as Watterson, one of their ablest editors, calls it. Put a narrow causeway from here to California, and the mere existence of such a prolonged lot of dirt would change the situation. The difference between dirt and water, is the difference which makes such terrible mischief, in the eye of Mr. Gorman. If you can travel to the Islands in a buggy, then annex, he virtually says. If you must reach them in a steamship, then annexation means something momentous in American history. The trouble with Mr. Gorman is, that he is scared.

THE CHINA DECISION.

Some hot-headed men, including good annexationists, aid Wednesday, on the street, that the Supreme Court could have prevented the registration of the China, "if it really wanted to do so." So it could. It had the power to do it. It did not, simply because it is governed by principles of law, which exist in all English-speaking communities. These hot-headed men don't know what principles of law are, and if they were in a majority, would make a dreadful mess of any judiciary system. The Court, in deciding the China case, was expressing, not so much its own opinions, as the opinions of learned judges and lawyers, who have, for a hundred years, or more, made the law of the English-speaking communities. Before these street commentators undertake to say what the judges should decide, they might as well study some law. It is one of the evils of representative government that a fool with a vote has the same power at the polls as the most enlightened man. The Government, while opposing the registration, accepts the decision of the Courts, not only as final, but as just.

We believe that lawyers, generally, will be of the opinion that the Supreme Court had little hesitation in coming to a conclusion in this case. It is unusually clear from doubt, especially on the point of the citizenship of Col. Macfarlane, reviewed in the light of the American decision. The United States made it the national policy, many years ago, to give the right of citizenship to every person born in the country. It was the policy adopted by the several States, and it became the national policy. It was adopted in this Republic.

LUNING ON COFFEE.

Mr. Frank W. Ward of Battle Creek, Michigan, a man of considerable property wrote to J. W. Luning of this city, for information about coffee raising, and received the following reply:

FANK W WARD, ESQ.,
Battle Creek Mich U S A.
Sir We are in receipt of a letter from you under date of May 5th, to which we can reply with very little satisfaction as the subject is one that is hard to write about

The book you say you have with most likely give you as accurate information and figures as any person could privately as it was compiled by the Government in order to attract white people to the islands, and we say God help them when they come as we have been here 20 years and ought to know

what the outlook is for white men. If you want to do constant weeding and hard work personally miles away from any town or civilization, you may be able to do something with coffee, but the experience of one person we have just talked with is not encouraging, he says that eighty acres cost him the first year in preparing the ground weeding, planting, etc., eight thousand (\$8,000) dollars, and that does not include the buying of the land, which already belonged to him, but the actual outlay, and it will still continue to cost him the wages of three men to each acre at fifteen (\$15) dollars each man per month, or \$45 per acre for the next two or three years before there can be any return of capital invested not to speak of other expenses that can only be known of as each month comes along We are sorry not to be able to tell you something more encouraging, but think it best at all times to tell the truth, where money is to be invested, and our advice is to all white men to stay away from the Islands both with their money and presence, until all business matters are on a better footing than at present.

As Mr. Luning, on his letter heads, professes to buy and sell lands, his statements naturally carry some weight, as he advises his enquirer not to buy. What his motive was, in writing such a wild, reckless letter, dangerous because it contained only a half truth, we do not know. Possibly it may have been written under acute pain, at the moment, inflicted by some irate boot. Possibly the truth was such a rare article with him, he could not afford to part with it, as he might never again see the article. Possibly he was ignorant on the whole subject, like the Lancashire hotel-keeper, who in a moment of excitement shouted out, "I'll wager a guinea with any one that I am the ignorantest man in this town." He undertook to prove to Mr. Ward that his claim was not the least to be called the town liar.

Mr. Luning evidently intends to keep settlers out of the country. Perhaps that is because he has settled here himself. To that extent he is considerate, and kind. Fill these Islands with men of such a type and the Almighty would have to submerge them before they would be fit to live in. This man has abundant opportunity to find out the facts about coffee. He may easily know that even in the experimental stage it pays moderately well. He knows that in the same business, men succeed and fail. Instead of handing Mr. Ward's letter over to Mr. Taylor or to some one who would make a truthful reply, he cites an extreme instance of a planter, who evidently does not work on economical methods, and makes it the standard for coffee cultivation.

The coffee industry is at present, the one strong and penetrating wedge for driving Anglo-Saxon brain and sinew into our social system. Mr. Luning and some other men would prefer to keep this wedge out.

TAXING ALIENS.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, during its last session, passed a law requiring alien laborers to pay a tax of three cents per day each to the State, and employees were directed to deduct the tax from the current wages.

The people of this State have been, for fifty years, extremely anxious to build up their coal and iron industries. The iron masters have sought laborers from many European countries, without the slightest regard to their character or fitness for American citizenship. With the aid of these ignorant laborers, there has been a vast development of the resources of the State, and every class and individual in it, has been, or could have been, benefited by it.

The iron men have obtained the most efficient "protection" by law, and in order to increase their profits have scoured Europe for cheap labor. The cheap laborers have finally come in competition with the "native sons" of the State, as well as in competition with other cheap laborers. The iron masters have been protected directly. The

native sons have been protected indirectly or not at all. Now comes to the front the workingmen's party, and it insists that it will not stand this sort of thing any longer. The political leaders of the party look about for a "solution" as they call it, of the difficulty, and hit upon this curious taxation of the alien laborer. The alien says: "I was cordially invited to come, why are you so hostile?" The Labor party replies, "you have outlived your usefulness, and we who live here don't want any more to your competition." This does not seem quite a fair reply. But the millennium has not come, and charity begins at home. And the tax is laid on the aliens. Of course the thinking politicians know that the law is unconstitutional, but they don't say this to the people who occupy the "galleries." They make the alien law, and then make the Supreme Court the scape-goat. When the Court declares the law to be unconstitutional they say to the people, "what a very stupid Court." And the people are expected to reply, "noble statesmen, you are wiser than the Court, but we don't quite like to get rid of our Courts."

The Pennsylvania Court did not hesitate long before declaring this alien law to be contrary to the Constitution. What can be done about the alien labor now? It is there, and will not leave. The State, like a man who has over eaten and suffers from cholice and is crying out for medicine, must suffer the consequences. But the great, imperial State of Pennsylvania has a vigorous Constitution, can survive the consequences, and hereafter, indulge in less industrial gluttony.

SPEAKER REED.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine, has the reputation of being a very arbitrary and a very able man. Although the leading Republican in Congress, he hits his Republican friends some hard raps. He has recently contributed to the Press, an article on "Prosperity," which bristles with points. In getting at the present condition of things, he says of the great national movements, "We are much in the dark as to the action of great bodies of men. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that mankind as a mass acts by determinate laws, the courses and directions of which we are every day more and more finding out."

This rule, or principle of action, so clearly put by Mr. Reed, is precisely the one which the Advertiser has attempted, for several years, to declare and illustrate, as in operation in the annexation movement. That it was not a haphazard affair. That the sentiment of the people of the United States, in its favor, was one of gradual growth, and that growth was as much subject to law, as the growth of a shrub or a tree.

For doing so, this paper has been soundly abused; "what? do you mean to say that the people of the United States cannot make up their minds right off, and annex us? Traitor!" The idea seems to be that if public opinion is not ripe, all you have to do is, to bury it in the ground several days just as children bury a green banana, and then kick off the dirt and take it out ripe, and ready to eat.

We do not claim that Mr. Reed's opinions have, or could have, any force in this community, but they do have very considerable force in America, because he ranks as a very acute thinker, and has the reputation of telling the truth, even if it is an ugly truth. While the majority of his Republican friends say that the prosperity of the country is due mostly to the new tariff. Mr. Reed does not hesitate to say, that it is due mostly to the change in business conditions, and he, in his article, shows

the operation of general laws through all the commercial panics. Here, as in America, there are men who know nothing about, and do not care about the operation of laws. They want things "to be done right off." They wish Providence to whisper in their ears, "my dear sir, only tell me what you want, and you shall have it." And, when we tell them of the working of the laws that Speaker Reed refers to, they cry out, "Oh! bother laws, we must have instant action, and the man who whoops it up for instant action is the man for us."

Speaker Reed does not have much confidence in the most of his fellow citizens. He says, "men and nations and the whole civilized part of the race go from one extreme to the other." It is so, in all things. He advises business men, to let the business world settle itself, and to "carefully keep, meanwhile, the medicine men of finances, with their feathers and their rattles out of the way."

Having now the written opinion of one of the most prominent Republicans, in favor of our position, we shall be able to bear with more fortitude, the adverse criticism of those who believe that political events are like radishes, all you have to do is to plant them, and in a few weeks you get off a crop of ripe vegetables.

The affirmation of Judge Perry's decision in the China case by the Supreme Court was generally expected, because the law in the case was clearly in favor of registration of the vessel. The Government took the only course open to it, namely, to make an honest defense and grant the application, and keep its faith with those to whom it had made the promise not to permit further registration. The error was in delaying to provide in time, for the probable trouble. No doubt the facts will be misstated by the enemies of annexation. That is to be expected. But the subject has only a remote bearing on the annexation question, which is not to be decided on merely trifling matters. There is much satisfaction, however, in the fact, that probably no one will attack the intelligence or honesty of our Court, or intimate that its decision was not in accord with the law and the fact. Its judgment protects the Government in the very largest sense.

The Boston Transcript quotes an article from the Independent of this city, on the small registration of voters, and its comments upon it.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery
Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOBBS, WHEATLAND, IOWA. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best— in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

STILL A MYSTERY

Man Who Assassinated Dr. Smith Still at Large.

NO FURTHER PARTICULARS YET

Marshal Brown and Detective Kaapa at Work.

Judge Carter and Attorney Kinney Have Gone to the Scene. Police All Busy.

The Ke Au Hou arrived from Koloa yesterday morning with Gen. A. S. Hartwell and Senator Waterhouse as passengers. Of course, every one was on the qui vive for news regarding the recent Smith tragedy, but their hopes of receiving at least a suspicion in regard to the guilty party were crushed when all hands aboard reported that absolutely nothing had been obtained that could even furnish a clue. The police authorities who went down on the Ke Au Hou Sunday morning were hard at work, and the police all over the Garden Isle were watching every corner to see if they could not obtain some information, but the tragedy was shrouded in such deep mystery that even suspicions were soon sent flying to the winds.

In the absence of carrier pigeons or any steamer later than the Ke Au Hou, which left Koloa on the evening of September 27th, the following letter from Marshal Brown to Deputy Marshal Hitchcock must be taken as the latest news of the tragedy, notwithstanding the fact that a published statement has it that a man of mixed blood had been taken into custody by the Marshal himself and would be held for investigation:

"Koloa, Kauai, September 27, 1897.
"Deputy Marshal Hitchcock:
"Dear Sir:—We are here at Koloa, having arrived here this morning from Lihue, where we spent the night.
"As yet we are completely at sea as to the guilty parties and the few suspicions we had have for the most part been upset.
"Detective Kaapa and I have been examining different parties almost all day long, but cannot get hold of anything of any value.
"The steamer goes up this evening, and Judge Hartwell will be a passenger.
"Kaapa and I will probably go up on the Mahee Wednesday, unless something turns up to put us on the trail. The prospects are now that we shall have to leave the thing in the hands of the officers here.
"Dr. Smith was buried Sunday afternoon, before our arrival. Yours truly,
"A. M. BROWN."

In regard to the developments in the case, Mr. Hartwell said yesterday: "I did not follow the investigations very closely and do not know if any arrests have been made."
Senator Rice, who came from Kauai on the Mikahala Sunday morning, and who returned again yesterday afternoon, said: "The information I gave to an afternoon paper was to the effect that bloody finger marks had been found on a certain part of the veranda of the late Dr. Smith's house. I offered no theories as to how the marks came there. As a matter of fact, the imprint of a thumb was found on the other side of where the assassin stood when he fired the fatal shot, or between the door from whence Dr. Smith emerged to his death, and that of his sister Emma. From reports received on the Ke Au Hou this morning, I find that one of the servants of the late Dr. Smith went up on the veranda on the morning after the tragedy. His nose was bleeding and in this way the 'thumb mark' was registered. From the way in which the tragedy occurred the supposition that the murderer left his mark in blood is absurd."

"As to suspicions in regard to the guilty parties I can say nothing. When I left the Garden Isle, no one was suspected, and the letter received by the Deputy Marshal today from Marshal Brown shows conclusively that no clue has as yet been obtained."

So it turns out that, after all, there are no further particulars than those published in the Advertiser Monday morning, and that, if there really are any suspicions, clues or arrests, they will come up on the James Makae tomorrow.

On the Mikahala yesterday afternoon were booked as passengers Judge Carter, Attorney W. A. Kinney and B. L. Marx. Judge Carter goes on behalf of the family. W. A. Kinney to conduct the Coroner's inquest, in place of Marshal Brown, who is to return on the Mahee, and B. L. Marx as secretary.

As stated in Marshal Brown's letter to the Deputy Marshal, the body of the late Dr. J. K. Smith was buried on Sunday, the Rev. Hans Isenberger, assisted by the Revs. J. M. Lydgate and Kanoho conducting the services. The pall-bearers were: Senator G. N. Wilcox, Senator Henry Waterhouse, Albert Wilcox, Alexander McBryde, Judge Blake and Rev. Mr. Kanoho.

The Government has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and posters to that effect were sent down on the Mikahala yesterday. These will be distributed over the island.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Commissioners of Education Decide Against It

AS FIT PLACE FOR A SCHOOL

Regular Weekly Session Held Yesterday.

Nothing of Any Great Interest Done—Kawalahao Seminary Soon to be Vacated.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Professor Alexander, George W. Smith and H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

PRESENTATION YESTERDAY.

Commodore Fort Introduced to President Dole.

Commodore Fort was presented to President Dole yesterday morning by Consul Vossion, after which the Commodore presented the officers of the cruiser. The guards and band were in attendance, and as the party entered the grounds the band played the French anthem. On introducing Commodore Fort to the President Commissioner Vossion said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present you M. Fort, Commodore of the French Naval Division of the Pacific, coming from Sidney, New Caledonia and Tahiti, and bearing with him to the Hawaiian Government words of peace and concord. France has no selfish interests or personal designs on these islands, where her missionaries and her few citizens are happy and respected. But the large interests which she has in the Southern Pacific Ocean, do not permit her to become indifferent to the events that may happen in the archipelago, inasmuch as they assure more prosperity, peace and happiness to all its inhabitants. Sir, the Commodore is happy to salute in my presence the respected President of these flourishing islands and to extend to him his best wishes. He will have the honor to present to him personally the officers of his Division."

After the usual courtesies and introductions the party retired, the guards saluting and the band playing the anthem. The interview lasted half an hour.

WILL KAWAIAHAO GO?

Proposed Abandonment of the Old Seminary.

The prospective abandonment of Kawalahao Seminary, mentioned in the meeting of the Board of Education, is in a measure due to the establishment of Kamehameha Girls' School, many Hawaiian girls getting their instruction there instead of at Kawalahao. As the latter institution is maintained almost entirely by contributions and tuition for the pupils and as the number is decreasing, difficulty is met in meeting expenses.

Kawalahao is one of the oldest schools for native girls on the islands, and has been conducted with a view to elevating the mental and moral welfare of the girls. Besides receiving a thorough education in English and music, the pupils are given instruction in sewing and household duties. If it be true that the school will be abandoned, Honolulu is destined to see one of its most respected institutions fade from view.

The Marion Under Sail.

The Lizzie Vance arrived at Port Townsend September 16th and reported that on September 7th she spoke the United States steamer Marion in latitude 44:12 N, longitude 150:35 W. The cruiser, bound from Honolulu for this port, was under sail.

It is not supposed that the cruiser's machinery is damaged, but that, having no occasion to hurry, the vessel is loafing along on her voyage.

Custom House Changes.

Sam Johnson, who was recently appointed Inspector of Customs, will sever his connection with the department tomorrow. He received his notification from the Collector-General yesterday. Johnson says he has not yet learned the cause. Another inspector by the name of Perrine received notice at the same time and will drop out on the 1st of October.

Marlin Rifle Shoot.

The military men should be cleaning up their guns, for the Marlin rifle shoot is near at hand, and there are five companies in line to compete. The shoot will begin at 1:30 p. m. sharp on Saturday. The average shooting of the men in the companies is very good, and a close competition may be looked forward to.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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COMBINED BALL.

Myrtle, Healan and Leilani Boat Clubs Will Celebrate.

The combined dance by the Healan, Myrtle and Leilani Boat Clubs, proposed some time ago, is a go, an announcement which will bring joy to the young men and women. Delegates from each club met together last night and decided to have the dance next Friday evening, October 8th, the purpose being to meet the expenses incurred during training at Pearl Harbor. The idea is to make this an annual affair immediately after Regatta Day. The dance will take place in Independence Park Pavilion, and the Quintette Club has been engaged to furnish the music. Lady friends of the clubs will assist in the function. Blue, yellow and black and red will be decidedly in it. The committees in charge of the affair are as follows:

Finance—Wm. H. McInerney, George Angus, Walter E. Wall.
Decoration—P. T. Phillips, F. W. McChesney, H. Giles.
Refreshments—J. L. Holt, A. G. M. Robertson, F. B. Oat.

ANOTHER SNEAK THIEF.

Physicians Office Entered and Articles Stolen.

Some time during Wednesday night a sneak thief entered the residence of Dr. Wayson, on Richards street, and took a medicine case, containing numerous bottles and several surgical instruments.

Entrance is supposed to have been had through the front door, as the doctor heard a noise early yesterday morning, and on going to the door, he found it open, but no one around. In the afternoon Mrs. Hanna notified Dr. Wayson that she had found the case intact lying in an alley back of her residence on Union street. The thief probably had no use for physic and threw the case away.

THE HAWAII CASES.

Mr. Doyle Declines to Talk About the Japanese.

Chester A. Doyle, official Japanese interpreter, returned on the Kinau yesterday, after a long and tedious investigation of many troublesome Japanese cases on Hawaii.

He was questioned regarding the result, but declined to say anything that would throw light on the subject. "I have received letters from the Attorney-General and the Marshal approving of my action and complimenting me on my work. Until I make my report to them I must exercise my prerogative and keep silent."

Annexation Meeting Postponed.

A meeting of the Portuguese was held in Lusitana hall last night for the purpose of talking about annexation. No meeting had been advertised, and the Portuguese generally knew

Mr. Smith remarked the sanitary condition of the place would put occupancy of the hotel as a school house out of all question. Mr. von Holt said that the only cure was to simply tear the building down.

Mr. Smith then spoke of Kawalahao Seminary. He understood that this place was soon to be vacated. No better building than Kawalahao Seminary could possibly be procured for a normal school. The matter would certainly bear looking into.

Miss May Logan of Makapala School made application for a six-months' vacation on account of illness. Granted.

The petition against A. E. Wilson of the South Kona store, referred to the School Agent of that district, was again brought up. A letter from the School Agent reported investigating the matter and finding no blame whatever against Mr. Wilson.

Miss Atkinson's letter, asking the Board to reconsider action taken, in which she was refused a life diploma, was referred to the Teachers' Committee. In this Miss Atkinson spoke of having been promised a life diploma at the end of 10 years' service. She had completed that term and thought it no more than right she should be granted the life diploma. A regulation made in 1896 should not apply in her case.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

RACING AFTERMATH.

Myrtle Kids Banquetted by the Losing Crew.

According to the understanding under which the boat race yesterday was made, the losing crew entertained the winners at dinner at the Arlington Hotel last night. Mine Host Krouse anticipated the appetites of the young men, and prepared a meal in which quality and quantity were both considered.

When the meal was well under way W. F. Love, coxswain of the losing crew, called for a toast to the stroke

Mr. Damon, and the winning crew, to which the young man responded with easy grace, telling of his proposed departure from the islands and the aloha he had for the Myrtle Club in general, but the winning crew in particular.

As each course came on the table, toasts were offered to various members of the crews and others who took part in the race. "Shanks" Mossman, who caused the race to be rowed, was called upon for a speech, and responded by saying that "the result was as he had expected, and his opinion expressed before the race was not mere guesswork, but based upon his judgment of the qualifications of an oarsman." He had seen a great many races from the docks, from boats and the dizzy heights of a Pearl City algeroba tree, and he was convinced that the crew of the Alice M. had better staying qualities and superior brawn to the others; there was an A1 stroke and an A1 coxswain. If Arthur Giles showed better generalship than Willie Love, it was due to the fact that, being younger, he probably took a more active interest in the races. He did not think it right to depreciate the capabilities of a "good thing," but he was constrained to believe that the coxswain of the Stranger could have more real sport viewing the race from the clubhouse veranda than in piloting a losing crew. Circumstances might have made this dinner less enjoyable, but when he agreed to furnish the dinner if the Alice M.'s boys lost, he knew whereof he spoke.

Other toasts were responded to by Messrs. C. B. Wilson, W. F. Love, W. W. Harris, G. Harris, S. Lyle, G. Angus, Charles Crane, W. H. Crozier, Sam Johnson and Percy Lishman. At the close some one suggested "The health of George Martin, the only member of the club who always carries the club's colors." There were 21 members present.

nothing about it. However, a few got together at about 8 o'clock, and after discussing the matter, decided to postpone the meeting until Monday night at 7 o'clock, by which time all interested can be advised of the doings for that time.

Co. A's Ball.

Company A is noted, among other things, for the splendid balls her members are able to give. Each ball at the drill shed given by that organization seems to be more and more successful. That of last night was the finest that has ever been given in the drill shed. The hall was decorated in the usual style, with flags of various nations and pennants gracing the walls and entrances to the company rooms, as well as strung in lines between the rafters, and Hawaiian flags were combined was a design in which the American flag and the Hawaiian flag were combined. Near the entrance and facing the hall, with the American eagle over both and "E pluribus unum" beneath. The Quintette Club was stationed on the stage and furnished music for the dancing. The names of the committees have been published in the Advertiser. To the members of these is due the success of last night's ball. There were nearly 150 people present, and all declared that they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar: Raw, firmer; refined, firm.

"Advertised letter" list is published this morning.

United States Senator John T. Morgan was born in Tennessee in 1824.

A. W. Cornelius of Alameda is in the city, and will visit the coffee lands of Hawaii with a view to investing.

Licenses have been issued to 13 Japanese in Hilo to run hacks. They manage a line to Oonomea and are doing a thriving business.

It is believed that some clue to the murderer of Dr. J. K. Smith of Kauai has been obtained, else the James Makae would have been in yesterday.

On and after October 1st, 1897, plants and trees will be distributed free at the Government nursery. Apply to David Hough, head nurseryman, direct.

The 9 o'clock gun on the U. S. S. Philadelphia has not been fired for two nights, owing to the illness of one of the sailors. It will not be used again until he recovers.

Miss Jennings, the newspaper correspondent now in the city, will go to the Volcano on the Kinau this morning. She will probably return on the same trip of that vessel.

Dr. Guppy, the scientist, who went to the top of Mauna Loa and remained there for a number of days, taking observations, left for the Colonies on the Aorangi yesterday.

A group of Portuguese children marched out King street yesterday afternoon, four of them carrying a small coffin containing the remains of a playmate. There was no clergyman and no carriages.

The 10 Chinamen arrested by Chillingworth and Vida for gambling appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning, but were not prepared. Postponement until this morning was granted. They intend to fight their case.

Mlle. Boegli will give the first of her lectures in the High School building this afternoon. Tickets for the course of 12 lectures may be had at the home of P. H. Dodge, Emma street. A more profitable afternoon could not be spent than by listening to Mlle. Boegli's excellent lecture.

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THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

40 Years the Standard.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

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LEWIS & CO.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts

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The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

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TO MEET SENATOR

The Morgan's Charm
Honolulu Residents.

Beautiful Floral Decorations.
Large Number of Society
People Present.

"No more advantageous position for an evening function is in existence on the Islands than the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, "Overseas," Nuuanu. Last night was the first time that a large function has ever been given in the new home of the Ballous, and the reception to Senator Morgan and the Misses Morgan of Alabama was certainly a fitting opening. The house was a perfect blaze of lights, and far out in the harbor could be seen the twinkling that indicated happy times within. Leading from Judd street up to the house was a line of incandescent electric lights skirting the driveway. Lining the pillared porch was a string of Japanese lanterns, while distributed between these and particularly about the circular portico forming the entrance to the house were flags and pennants tastefully draped.

Entering the large front doorway, a beautiful sight was spread out for the enjoyment of all. The wide hallway leading to the staircase of Spanish cedar, and the fernery, with windows looking out toward the Pali; the large drawing room to the right, with its conservatory filled with small banana plants and palms and its antique mirrors and medallions; the library directly back of this; the spacious dining room to the left of the hallway, with its very pretty decorations in flags and greens, and, throughout all, a simplicity of adornment that produced a handsome effect—all was indicative of cosiness and comfort, where the guests could stroll about and enjoy, as well as without, the cooling breezes.

Out on the porch to the left were placed the refreshment tables, while to the right, during the early part of the evening, was stationed the U. S. S. Philadelphia's band.

The reception began at about 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Senator Morgan, the Misses Morgan and Mrs. E. K. Wilder standing in the drawing room to receive the guests.

At about 9:30 o'clock the band was called into the library and dancing began, to the great enjoyment of the young people. Just at this time refreshments were passed, and the very good idea of handing them around throughout the evening, with no special interval for supper, was a pleasant innovation.

It was a delightful function and one heartily enjoyed by all. The hospitality of the host and hostess and the delightful freedom everyone felt from beginning to end made a success of the reception to Senator Morgan and the Misses Morgan.

For the flag decorations Lieutenant Andrews of the U. S. S. Philadelphia must be given credit, while to Mrs. Wright and the Misses Along were due the artistic effects in flowers and greens.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Rare Opportunity to Hear
About French and German.

A fortnight or so ago, Professor Scott of the High School called in at the meeting of the Commissioners of Education and, among other things, showed the opportunity at hand for instruction in the High School in the German and French languages. He then told of Mile Lina Boegli, a very highly educated Swiss lady with diplomas from two of the finest colleges in Europe calling specially for literature and history. Brought up in an atmosphere where German and French was spoken and being naturally a deep read student, she had succeeded in wholly mastering the two languages. The Commissioners having met the lady and become acquainted with her capabilities, were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity and very promptly made Mile Boegli instructor in German and French in the High School.

Some prominent society ladies of the city, called on Mile Boegli a few days ago and obtained from her consent to give a course of lectures in French and German literature. The chance is a rare one and those who care to avail themselves of the opportunity should not forget what is in store. The lectures will not be on the style of an afternoon tea with a pleasant talk thrown in, but will be calculated to give solid and useful facts to those who find use for knowledge in their everyday life.

The course of lectures, 12 in all, will be given in the High School building on Fridays at 4 p. m., the first to take place on the afternoon of October 1st. Admission to the course will be \$3, with tickets transferable. These may be had at the home of P. H. Dodge, 47 Emma street, opposite the High School building. The time selected for the lectures is very good and certainly convenient to nearly all. Then the High School building is very cool, and the lectures can be listened to without the discomfort that is always manifest in warm places. Following is the course of lectures:

French Literature: From its origin to the age of Louis XIV., comprising—"The Development of the French Language and Beginning of Its Literature;" "The Poets of the Twelfth Century, Troubadours and Trouveres;" "The Historians of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries;" "Origin of the Theater;" "Writers of the Renaissance;" "The Hotel de Rambouillet;" German Literature: From its origin to the second golden age—"Origin of German Literature;" "The First Golden

den Age of German Literature;" "Die Meistersinger;" "Die Meistersinger;" "Literature of the Reformation;" "The Revolution in German Literature."

ON FRENCH CRUISER.

Commodore Fort Gives Reception
to Large Number.

Commodore Fort and the officers of the French ram-cruiser Daguay-Trouin gave a party of Honolulu society people a very pleasant time aboard ship from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon. The deck of the cruiser was completely covered with flags of various nations, while in all conceivable positions pennants could be distinguished. About the guns and carriages, the backs of chairs, the bird cages and railings leading below were ferns and flowers. Facing the top of the starboard gangway was a huge decorated diving suit. The Quintette Club was stationed in a specially constructed framework, decorated in the same fashion as the remainder of the ship. Dancing was the feature of the afternoon, and the attempt of a great many of the guests to speak French another. Delightful refreshments were served. French Commissioner Vossion and Commodore Fort received. Among those present were the following: Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon, United States Consul-General and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. V. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gedge, Col. and Mrs. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Swany, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. McLeome, Mrs. Winchell, Mrs. Winterhalter, Mr. R. Shingle, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Kelly, Miss Pauline Neumann, Miss Juliette King, Miss Fuller, Miss Carter, Miss McIntyre, Miss White, Miss Sloggett, Miss Ladd, Miss Soper, the Misses Lishman, the Misses Along, Miss Eldredge, the Misses Perry, Minister Hatch, Judge Perry, Dr. Murray, officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, H. Wilder, C. H. W. Norton, J. Soper, Wm. Thompson, Viggo Jacobsen and a large number of others.

Warn Away the Negro.

MR. EDITOR:—Is it not time that the negro be entirely eliminated from consideration in the solution of our labor problem?

The mixed character of our population, although no more mixed than that of the United States, has been much urged as an argument against annexation. The anti-annexationists in the mother country have endeavored to black-ball us on account of this little mote in our eye, with seeming unconsciousness of the big beam of the same material that obscures their own vision; just as the beet manipulators over there have cried out against our cheap Asiatic labor as being an insuperable objection to either reciprocity or annexation, while quietly employing the same class of labor themselves.

Now, without any regard whatever to the views that may be held by the people of the United States on this subject, I submit that we do not want to add to our already mixed population a race possessed of such markedly divergent features as the "sun-burnt Yankee," nor hold out to him the slightest encouragement to migrate to our shores, whatever may be his virtues or want of them. While the desirability of bleaching our national complexion is being so strongly urged, why introduce burnt cork? The thing is inconsistent. Indeed, as a clause in the annexation treaty provides that no Chinese shall be allowed to enter the United States from these Islands, another clause might equitably have been inserted to prohibit the migration of "American" negroes from that country to this.

We have here besides the native Hawaiian and the whites, three distinct races, constituting quite a sufficient variety of labor to be had in sufficient numbers for all purposes if only permitted to come. All three are races that have become inured to labor. They are industrious and frugal. They have evidently come to stay. Judicious selection from among those who are desirous to immigrate, and restriction as to the number of those who may be allowed to come, ought to produce results sufficiently satisfactory to preclude the necessity of experimenting with such doubtful distractions as the out-throat Malay, the indolent Hindu and South Sea Islander, or the dark-visaged "American."

Aye, aye! Let our planters take warning and warn away all insinuating agents who would like to engage in the introduction of these new classes for purposes of speculation.

"NIU OIWI."

PASSING OF MOSQUITOES.

The Pest Rapidly Reducing in
Numbers.

"Speaking of pests," said a well known gentleman yesterday, "have you noticed that there are fewer mosquitoes in Honolulu now than there were a year ago? I have, and it is really a pleasure to know that one may sit out of doors without having to keep both hands busy crushing the pests."

"These dipterous insects have made life miserable for everybody on the islands, but I have noticed during the past few weeks that they have reduced so in numbers that the pleasures of the beach may be enjoyed without loss of blood. The cause? I wish I could tell you but I do not know. It may be that there is an epidemic among them and they are dying off. There's no telling. On the other hand it may be that the frogs imported a year or two ago are fattening on the species of Simulium with an occasional

Ceratopogon added as a side relish. One cannot tell in this latitude, free as the islands are from indigenous pests, just which of the imported ones do the work. I incline to the belief that it is the frogs. Since their importation they have increased so in number as to become valuable as exterminators. Their habitat is in the ponds and ditches where mosquitoes breed and as they feed on such things it is reasonable to suppose that they are in a measure responsible for the depletion of the colony."

The public may not generally have noticed that there are fewer mosquitoes now than formerly, but it is a fact. The demand for buliac and Chinese punk has grown visibly less and bald headed men can sit on the verandas at night without being obliged to wear their hats.

THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

The writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction, as well as humor. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but, instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That was a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy, of 49 Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5 Synnot Row, Synnot Place, Lower Dorset Street), had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in wadding from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way—now able to get about and now confined to my bed—I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became displaced, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and old persons, the young (even children), do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks."

This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the buds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time," he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and embrocations; I had spent pounds for them without benefit."

"One day, whilst still suffering pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick Street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (Signed), JAMES MURPHY, Dublin, June 23d, 1893."

The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have defied and banished that agonizing ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge may also be everybody's knowledge.

The German people, who in 1816 numbered only 25,000,000, are now more than 45,000,000, and their present rate of increase is greater than that of any other European nation. They add yearly 115 to every 10,000 of their population, while the United Kingdom adds 101 to the same number, and France only 26.—Cleveland Leader.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Office Desks

Latest patterns from
the best makers in the
United States, flat or
roll top in polished
oak and other hard
woods.

No other dealer has the
same assortment.

These goods came on the
barkentine W. G. Irwin on
Friday.

Handsome furniture
for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel
and offered at exceedingly
low prices.

We have chairs and tables
of good quality, to hire for
balls, parties or entertain-
ments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TIMELY TOPICS

SEPT. 24, 1897.

Red Velvet Is the title
given the
latest and most satisfactory
garden hose manufactured--
a hose that can be used
without fear of damage
through being dragged upon
the ground--and so flexible
that no "kinks" can ever
form in it, cracking the rub-
ber and producing those an-
noying leaks always found
in the ordinary hose.

Red Velvet is a corrugated
hose, manufactured from the
finest quality of rubber only,
and is exceptionally strong.

We carry this quality in
3-4 inch size and the price
is no more than that of an
ordinary 3-ply hose.

We have also in stock

Plain
Rubber Hose
and
Suction
and
Steam Hose

in various sizes.

Call and inspect at the

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT ST.

Brushes That Are Brushes

We have just received the largest
importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH,
LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES
ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest
bristle brushes have been made in France,
and today France turns out more first-
class brushes than all other countries
together.

Come Today

The complaint about Tooth Brushes
loosening their bristles is a daily oc-
currence, and we have striven to over-
come that by purchasing a grade of
brushes that will not wilt and soften.
We feel quite confident that we have
obtained a line of Brushes that will
give entire satisfaction.

and Examine

When a customer learns that the
dealer is anxious to give value for
value, and that his interests are at all
times considered in purchasing an ar-
ticle, he has thought wisely; and why
not go one step farther and allow your
dealer to advise you as to quality and
choice? By doing so with us, your
confidence will not be betrayed.

Our Stock

Standard goods in any line always
command a good price. Dupont's
Brushes are Standard, and in price are
as low as any goods much inferior
in quality.

In quality and cheapness, we have no
hesitancy in saying that our goods will
suit you.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we
made extensive purchases of
new goods suitable for warm
weather and we secured
them at low prices. Some of
these lines have already ar-
rived and we are offering
them at prices which should
win your patronage to us if
we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents
per yard. Never sold here
before at less than 25 per
cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which
keeps the form perfect and
the health as nature ordain-
ed. These waists are now
worn by many of the best
dressed ladies of Honolulu.
Marseilles spreads, new
design, from \$2.50 to \$12.
New linings for organdies
just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete with-
out Electric Power, thus dispensing
with small engines.

Why not generate your power from
one CENTRAL Station? One gen-
erator can furnish power to your Pump,
Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Rail-
ways and Hotels; also furnish light
and power for a radius of from 15 to
20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the
labor of hauling coal in your field, also
water, and does away with high-priced
engineers, and only have one engine to
look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it
costs nothing to generate Electric
Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COM-
PANY is now ready to furnish Elec-
tric Plants and Generators of all de-
scriptions at short notice, and also has
on hand a large stock of Wire, Chan-
delliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for
Lighting and Power Plants; also at-
tention is given to House and Marine
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

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—AGENTS—

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied
on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from
the other Islands faithfully executed.

FULL OF BUSINESS

Many New Buildings Going Up in Hilo.

Old Mme. Pele at Last Dancing Merrily to the Delight of Many Spectators.

[Special Correspondence.]

HILO, Hawaii, September 27.—The town looks as though it might have been struck by a cyclone in every direction; fences are being torn down to give way to wider roads or new buildings; old buildings are being torn down, to make room for larger, more modern and more handsome ones; trees are being felled and roadways are in anything but a settled condition. During the recent incessant rains that section of Waianuene street remaining unfinished has been a vast mud bed, through which pedestrians stepped their way in the midst of flying mud from trains of pack animals. The right of merchants to drive these animals up and down the main thoroughfares in such a manner as to compel foot passengers to run for the nearest fence for safety is questioned.

The construction of several new business blocks in the near future will add to the enlivened appearance of the town. At present, workmen are engaged in remodeling the building formerly occupied by the Hilo Mercantile Company, the lower floor to be used as refreshment parlors, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pringle. The Masonic building is about ready for occupancy, and the labor of erecting a large store on Waianuene street for E. N. Holmes is commenced.

A Klondike scene in mild form was witnessed this week, when the squatters sat around Mr. Baldwin's office all day and slept on his floor all night to be early claimants to the right of purchasing the Olua lots, offered to homesteaders. All day Wednesday and all night folks waited anxiously for the hour of 9 Thursday morning. The land is in the vicinity of 12 miles—Olua—and 132.69 acres sold for \$4,567.50 to nine buyers, namely: Peter Lee, Geo. Mumby, G. W. Paty, N. C. Wilfong, J. D. Andrews, R. and J. H. Lougher, Wm. B. Nallima, Jr., and Miss Nallima. More excitement was occasioned than is evidenced by the coming election.

It looks very much as though one man alone is interested in the election, as other canvassers are unheard of. Perhaps they will "bob up" on Wednesday.

Visitors to the Volcano the past week have not met with the usual disappointment of recent tourists. Old Mme. Pele is again in a rage; although slight at times, she manages to "fire up" considerably now and then. Monday night the surface was very active and some magnificent displays of fire fountains were seen. Smoke has disappeared entirely, and the lake has risen perhaps 100 feet. Any number of parties from Hilo and neighboring places are seizing this opportunity of viewing a grand and wonderful sight, fearing lest this might prove a last chance.

During the past few days the native ministers of Hawaii have held their annual convention at the Halle Church. On Saturday a delicious luncheon was served at the Hilo Boarding School grounds, to which nearly 40 ministers did justice, besides a few friends.

The Woman's Board, at a meeting held on Tuesday last, elected Mrs. Terry as president, vice Mrs. Severance, resigned; and Mrs. J. A. Scott treasurer, vice Mrs. Charles Furneaux, resigned. Mrs. Scott, as chairman of the Kindergarten Committee, reported that the building fund required \$200 more to make up the necessary amount for the building about to be erected.

A special meeting of the Hilo Yacht Club was held Saturday evening, when the Matson trophy cup was formally presented to H. S. Pratt, whose flying Mabel won the race on Regatta Day. Mr. Pratt is now the possessor of two handsome trophy cups.

Mrs. James Campbell and children, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Nawahi spent several days at the Volcano House last week. On their return to Hilo a splendid luau was given at Mrs. Nawahi's home.

Mrs. E. Flohr and child and Miss Lindsay leave per Kinau for Honolulu, en route for Kauai. Mrs. Flohr expects to spend two months visiting her mother on the Garden Isle.

Attorney G. K. Wilder will shortly begin the erection of a handsome cottage in Greater Hilo.

Dr. Beattie is located in one of the new hotel cottages.

Manager C. B. Wells of Maui, who has been seeking rest and recreation at the Volcano House, leaves for his home today greatly benefited by the change.

Mrs. J. R. Wilson returned per Kinau. Her sister, Miss Cunningham, is expected next trip, having been away at the Coast for three months.

Wm. Blaisdell, formerly manager at Keahi, Kauai, but now a resident of Southern California, is inspecting the coffee plantations of Hawaii, with a view to gathering information for a company of capitalists anxious to invest here.

Mrs. E. H. Richards and children returned from Kona by way of Kau, after a five-weeks' visit with her sister in Kona.

Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Pratt saw the burning lake in activity this week.

Mrs. L. Severance leaves next Kinau for Honolulu, en route to Chicago, where she will make a protracted visit with her sister, Mrs. Henry Lyman, and other relatives.

Mrs. C. W. Hill left on the Roderick

Dhu in search of health. She goes to Saratoga, California.

Mrs. Charles Furneaux was a passenger on the Dhu. She will go East to Boston for the benefit of her health.

Miss Ruth Billings, after a stay of two months with her cousin, Mrs. R. B. Williams, left for her Oakland home on the Roderick.

The Santiago is due this week. The Upolo, Mr. Hind's new steamer, which is to ply between Mahukona and Kailua mainly and make trips to Hilo and other ports not directly connected by steamer with Kona ports, arrived at Mahukona from San Francisco Friday. She brought Mr. and Mrs. Hind as passengers.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Americans use 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually.

The ordinance prohibiting the caging of birds of song is being strictly enforced in Tampa, Fla.

United States Treasury officials declare that counterfeit 1-cent pieces are being widely circulated.

Gift enterprises by Paris newspapers have been stopped by the courts as infringements of the Government's lottery monopoly.

The prison authorities of New York are considering the proposition to establish a flour mill in one of the Empire State prisons.

Investigations recently made in Germany show that the average locomotive has to be withdrawn from service after traveling about 500,000 miles.

Verdi has handed over to his friend Boito a box, containing the complete score of an opera, which is not to be opened till the great composer is dead.

According to the statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor there are 27,000 married men in New York city who are supported by their wives.

Switzerland exported cheese last year to the value of 38,727,924 francs, which is just about 500,000 francs more than the annual average from 1885 to 1895.

The Count of Turin, the victor in the recent royal duel, is described by a French newspaper as being a brisk officer of 27, tall, slender, easy, with a jovial air and a straightforward look.

Long Island oyster beds, supposed to have been exhausted long ago, have suddenly burst into full bloom. The baymen who have been stranded for years are hopeful and happy once more.

In the summer the temperature of a cave near Decorah, Iowa, is far below freezing, and from its walls icicles depend like stalactites. In the winter the temperature of the cave is like that of summer.

A law passed at the recent session of the Alabama Legislature, levying a tax on the capital stock of all corporations, except banks, has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

For the first time in her history, Florida is shipping sponges to Europe, and, it is said, is receiving good returns on all which reach the London market.

Good grass sponges are worth from 40 to 60 cents a bunch.

It has just been discovered in France that, although the palace of the Tuilleries was destroyed 26 years ago, four officials charged with the preservation and care of the palace still hold office and draw their salaries.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the British and Foreign Arbitration and Peace Society, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Marylebone Police Magistrate for assaulting and beating a housemaid.

Camphor is now exclusively a product of Japan, since the annexation of Formosa to that country. The camphor tree thrives only in particular localities, where the average yearly temperature is above 15 degrees.

After Conan Doyle's first story had been refused by 11 publishers, he managed to sell it for \$125. Sir Walter Besant's first novel lay, after having been rejected by the publishers, for some years in a corner of his study.

A well-known manufacturer of typewriters, who is also interested in the production of bicycles, says that in a short time there will be formed a Bicycle Trust. He said: "I know seven large firms who are pledged to go into it."

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has a wonderful collection of beetles—the most extensive and complete, perhaps, in the world. He is a skilled entomologist, deeply versed in the habits of ants, bees, moths and the insect world generally.

Berlin has a salaried professional bird catcher, whose duty it is to supply scientific and educational institutions with birds, nests and eggs, and he is the only man in the Empire who is permitted to furnish them to those institutions.

An Irish member of Parliament the other day said that Mr. Balfour's statement of the British Government's new Irish policy "came like a windfall out of a clear sky," and an English musical journal recently said that an operative manager had "unearthed a new star."

Aluminum neckties are on sale in London. They are fastened to the collar-button by a band round the neck, and are particularly recommended for summer wear, since they can be easily cleaned when soiled, while they are not perceptibly heavier than cotton, cambric or silk.

Dr. A. Robinson, a dentist, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has a bull terrier of which he is very proud, and the dog recently lost two front teeth in a fight. Robinson fixed the dog up in his chair, filled the teeth with pretty gold fillings and the terrier is again on the war-path.

The greatest test of character is to be found in what is common, rather than extraordinary. It is easier for the soldier to be faithful in the rush of battle, when sustained by a catching enthusiasm, than to maintain a high tone of consistent principle under the many trials of daily drill.

The Dutch have a delightfully original way of collecting their taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent, the authorities place one or two hungry millitmen in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the expense of the defaulter until the amount of tax is paid.

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, says

that a Prussian master of ceremonies would have a fit if he were asked to marshal the guests in the English way. In Prussia the military men rank first, noblemen without military rank and without official position "take a back seat," and the clergy are remanded still farther in the rear.

Long Wolf, an old Indian on the upper Columbia River, in Oregon, owns a larvat made of the hair of white women who have been scalped. The larvat is strong enough to hold an infuriated buffalo, and yet is pliable and soft. Long Wolf used to make a specialty of scalping women, but now calls himself "a heap good Indian!" He is a Blackfoot.

Saint-Saens, the French composer, has given to the City of Dieppe a collection of objects of art, pictures, books and letters, which have been placed in the City Hall and called by his name. The collection of letters, most of them addressed to Saint-Saens by musicians and others prominent in contemporary life, is considered especially valuable.

The Prince of Wales spends many hundreds of pounds a year on diamond and other pins, brooches and so forth. They are presented to all sorts and conditions of men and women for trifling services, and eat largely into the royal private income. Most leading railway officials and theater managers and actors have received presents of this kind from royalty.

For many years in Calcutta "rain gambling" has flourished, and now it has reached a point that the Bengal Council is to grapple with it. At some seasons of the year when rain is expected the streets are blocked by excited bettors, and the bookmakers have shallow tanks on their house roofs, the bettors laying odds on whether the tanks will overflow at a given moment.

SLEEPLESSNESS CURED.

Sleeplessness brought about by nervous excitement, mental strain or overwork, can be cured by a harmless home remedy which anybody can easily test. Simply take a moist towel, fold it up and place it across the neck. For sleeplessness of nervous people who suffer from cold feet while the head is hot, there is no better remedy than to rub the legs, and particularly the feet, briskly with a brush or rough towel. This will benefit the circulation, and a sort of tired feeling is the result, which soon produces sleep. Drugs cannot be used successfully for either of these forms of sleeplessness, while the local application of water will almost unexceptionally give immediate relief.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Sold at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTY DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send to Messrs. Newberry for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

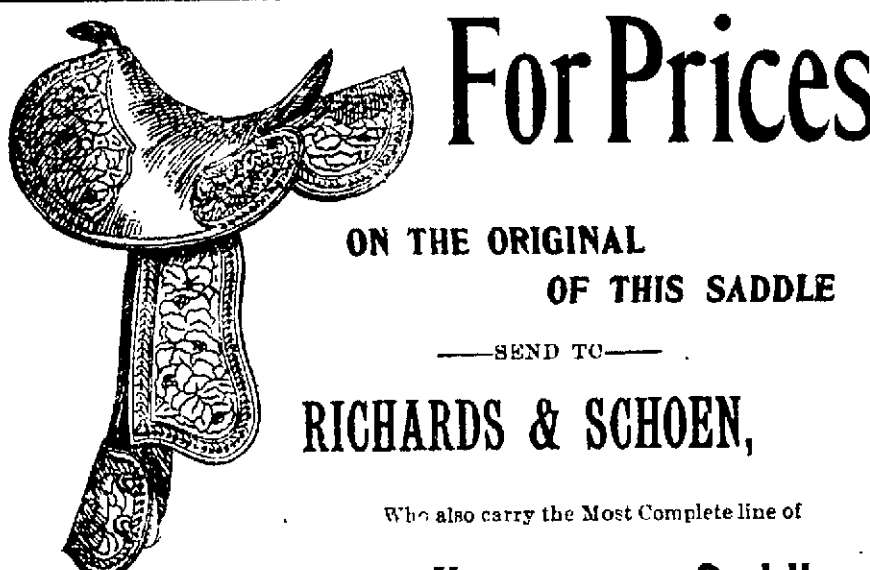
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

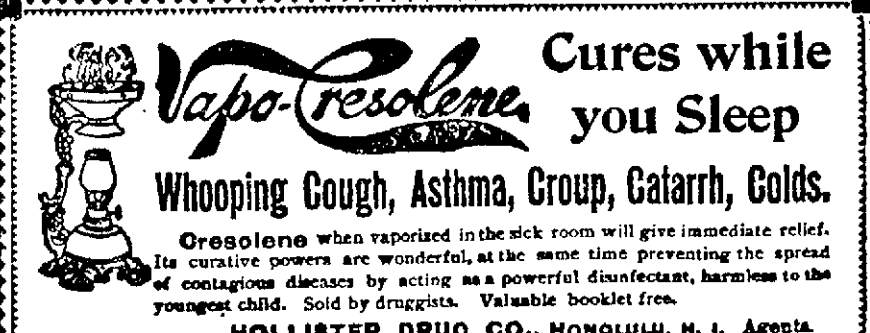
We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd. Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, \$12,951,332.

1- Authorized Capital... \$3,000,000

2- Subscribed... 2,500,000

3- Paid up Capital... 657,500

4- Fire Funds... 2,600,800

5- Life and Annuity Funds... 3,691,192

Revenue Fire Branch... 1,577,028

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... 1,404,207

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

MYRTLE KIDS WIN

Stranger Crew Could Not Catch Them.

Start Out in the Lead and Do Not Change Through the Whole Race.

The "Kids" of the Myrtle oarsmen, in the barge Alice M., succeeded in defeating their heavier and more experienced brethren in the Stranger yesterday afternoon, and the dinner was on Frank McIntyre. Both crews pulled a fine race from start to finish, and showed that they meant business. However, the Stranger was too heavy a boat to succeed in eclipsing the Alice M., and it was a case of fully 14 seconds ahead that the latter succeeded in passing the finish line.

Shortly before 5:30, the time set for the race, the officers in charge of the race—C. B. Wilson and A. G. M. Robertson as judges, and George Harris as time-keeper—arrived at the starting point, and soon after the Stranger crew, with William Love handling the ribbons, came out with a steady stroke. It was not long before the Alice M. crew, in their red jerseys, shot down toward the judge's boat, with young Giles calling: "One, two, three," and so on.

Quickly the crews took their positions, with the Alice M. on the makai and the Stranger on the mauka course. Coxswain Love kept edging up toward the Kinau wharf, and hated to go back to the Fort street wharf. At the warning: "Are you ready?" both coxswains answered: "Yes," and the starting shot was fired. The Alice M.'s crew started off with a big lead. It was soon noticed that Coxswain Love had taken his position too far up, and it was necessary for the Stranger to cut across some two boat lengths before getting into any kind of a position to pull. However, the "beef" was there and the Stranger caught up a bit. The "Kids" took a little quicker stroke, and at the light house were about four lengths ahead and still gaining. It was just at this time that the Stranger crew's hard stroke began to tell, and half way down the channel were close upon their opponents.

Just before coming to the knuckle buoy it was noticed that Coxswain Love had his boat pretty far over to leeward and out of his course. The Alice M. was keeping on her way untouched by the efforts of the heavier crew. Turning from the knuckle to the spar buoy, it was noticed that the Alice M. was about a length and a half ahead of the Stranger. The Alice M. made the turn around the spar buoy in six minutes after starting. The Stranger made the turn about two lengths behind.

The Stranger's crew started out on business bent, and kept crawling up on the Alice M., but as soon as the "Kids" found their opponents getting too close they put on a little more speed and shot away again. It was this way the whole way up the channel. At the light house the Alice M. made a little spurt and came past about three lengths ahead of the Stranger. The Alice M. passed the line in the very good time of 12:43. This is better than the time made by the same crew against the Leilani crew in the pulling off of a foul. The Stranger was 14 seconds later.

The crews were as follows: Alice M.—Damon, stroke; Harris, Lishman, Vida, Clark, Harris, and Giles, coxswain. Stranger—Lyle, stroke; Crozier, Martin, Johnson, Lemon, Crane, and William Love, coxswain.

UPOLU IN PORT.

Came to Honolulu to Get a Hawaiian Register.

The new island steamer Upolu, F. Revelly master, arrived in port and hauled alongside Allen & Robinson's wharf at about 9 o'clock last night. R. R. Hind, the owner of the steamer, was a passenger, and is now at the Hawaiian Hotel. The Upolu comes here to be surveyed and to get a Hawaiian register. She will then return to Honolulu, where she sails from, to carry passengers and freight between Hawaii ports.

The Upolu sailed from San Francisco on September 12th, to do the Hawaii trading, in place of the steamer Iwaa. She arrived in Honolulu on the 24th, the delay being due to shortage in fuel. After remaining two days in Honolulu she set out for Honolulu, arriving as above.

The Upolu is a trim little boat, built especially for island trade. Her gross tonnage is 58; length over all, 93 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth of hold, 8.6 feet. Her engines are from the Rison Iron Works, and she has made 12 1/2 knots. Captain Revelly was here in '67 and the last time in '74. He will remain captain of the Upolu.

J. C. Pfluger Arrives.

The German bark J. C. Pfluger, Haarer master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 160 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,300 tons of general merchandise, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. It took 22 days to get to the line, during which time the weather was experienced. After that the weather changed somewhat. When 79 days from Liverpool the Pfluger made Cape Horn. There a heavy gale was struck beating us days, during which time the vessel made no headway and had her foretopails carried away. Snow and ice, together with the gale, made things very uncomfortable. After

that fine weather was met with. In latitude 30° 27' S. and longitude 97° 23' W., spoke Italian bark giving the signal letters, "N W T C," with foretopmasts overboard. Wished to be reported "All well." The Pfluger brought 14 German immigrants.

CLUB STABLES CO.

Incorporated as Limited Company Yesterday.

Gas Schuman has disposed of the Club Stables for \$15,000 to several gentlemen, who have organized themselves into a limited liability company, and the business will be conducted as usual. The officers of the company are: G. Schuman, President; J. T. Campbell, Vice-President; E. S. Cunha, Treasurer; C. H. Bellina, Secretary; A. V. Gear, Auditor.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court yesterday morning Chin On was fined \$200 and costs for unlawful possession of opium. Four natives, caught "shooting crabs" near the boat landing, were fined \$5 and costs each.

DIED.

MARSHALL.—In Honolulu, September 28th, 1897, A. D. Marshall, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 42, from Bright's disease.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to Sept. 30, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Arcle, T. A. Ade, C.
Arcle, T. B. Austin, C.
Bailey, W. Buchhalter, J. B.
Brown, F. E. Beck, Mr.
Brightwell, B. Brown, A. F.
Brown, B. H. (2) Brown, M.
Burns, W. P. Brown B.
Clark, A. (2) Crowell, C.
Cummings, W. H. Crowell, W. O.
(3) Cross, C. N.
Del Mar, E. Davis, J.
Deacon G. M. Denning, C. D.
Delanux, C. Delanux, H.
Dower, J. Debar, P.
Dyar, L. S. Dickson, Wm.
Ernestberg, Mr. Earle, H. W. (2)
Fricke, R. Fehlber, F.
Fehlbeher, J. U. Fagerroos, V. J. (2)
Fenn, R. J. Gartner, G.
Gibson, T. B. Green R. S.
Holbrook, A. J. Haw'n Express Co.
Hagemann, E. Hopkin, H. B.
Hose, Mr. Haw'n Publishing
Hagemann, R. (2) Co.
Hansen, H. Isaac, W.
Isaac, W. Johnson, F. L.
Joseph, F. Johnson, H.
Johnson, W. P. Jessen, F.
Johnstone, G. P. Kinney, M. A.
Kellett, G. Kaufmann, K. G.
Kuhlmann, C. H. King, F.
Lees, G. C. Lindsay, G.
Lanscheidt, L. Livinston, F.
Lubeck, C. Markham, G.
Manners, D. Menzies, L.
Meliss, D. Macy, G.
Mason, H. Meller, E.
Martens, J. McKeague, J. H.
Monroe, J. W. McLaine, Mr.
McLaine, Mr. McTeague, J.
McTeague, J. Nielsen, A. N.
Osborn, F. M. Peters, J.
Pope, B. Peters, J. E.
Peters, J. E. Robinson, J.
Rudloff, R. Russell, G. A.
Singer, L. Simmesson, W.
Scribner, Mr. Scribner, J. C.
Stanton, D. E. Smythe, W. K.
Sharratt, F. Shaw, J. F.
Sedburg, F. Schwarz, G.
Taylor, J. Turner, Smith & Thomas, J. Co.
Union Agency, Valpoon, C. (2)
Vogel, F. Wilhelm, G.
Vandoorn, E. West, C. P.
Wilhelm, G. West, G.
Young, T.

LADIES.

Ariola, A. Mrs.
Barney, J. T. Mrs. Burget, I. Mrs.
Bartholomew, Hat-Barbour, E. S. Mrs.
Behne, E. Miss
Berry, A. Mrs. Behren, L. Miss
Christina, S. M. McChandler, R. J. Mr.
Campbell, M. F. McCarroll, G. Miss
Duke, B. Mrs. Defries, E. Mrs.
Dresback, F. Miss
Edward, Mrs.
Foster, J. Mrs. Fish, L. Miss
Green, H. D. Mrs.
Hussy, Lily
Holt, O. Mrs.
Hugh, C. Miss
Joseph, Mrs.
Karratt, A. Mrs.
Ladd, L. M. Mrs. Lawrence, V. Miss
Meek, Eli Mrs. Millen, C. D. Mrs.
Menje, G. Miss Mason, N. H. Mrs.
Moore, L. R. Mrs. Pitt, E. Mrs.
Purvis, Mrs. Ross, K. Martha
Rice, A. Miss
Rowe, M. Miss (2)
Smith, M. Miss
Smith, A. H. Mrs. Sullivan, M. T. Miss
Shaw, J. T. Mrs.
Thomas, M. L. Thompson, Mrs.
Taylor, L. Miss (2)
Unger, W. Mrs.
Williams, A. Miss Williams, W. K. Mrs.
Ware, M. S. Mrs.

REGISTRY BUSINESS

Foster, J. Gross, A.
Hone, E. Miss Grenot, B. Mlle

Notices inquiring for letters in the General Post Office, Honolulu Sept. 29, 1897.

JOSEPH M. OAT, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Honolulu Sept. 29, 1897.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. S. China is due from China and Japan today.

The Kinau sails for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. today.

Captain Campbell of the Inter-Island Company has gone to Kauai on a two-weeks' vacation.

The men-of-war in port were decorated Tuesday, the event being the anniversary of the birth of both the King and Queen of Portugal.

The Castle, Allen and Albert all left for San Francisco Tuesday. It will be a matter of interest to many to learn which vessel will arrive first on the other side.

Messrs. Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Maine, will soon lay down the lines for building a steel ship at that port. She will be in some respects similar to the Dirigo, but of a different model. She will be 312 feet long, 45 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold, with a gross tonnage of about 3,000.

The R. M. S. Aorangi arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 11:30 o'clock last night. She sailed from Vancouver on the 20th and from Victoria on the 21st, with 800 tons of cargo for this port. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip. The Aorangi will continue on her trip to the Colonies at 2 p. m. today.

The American schooner Lyman D. Foster, Killman master, arrived in port late yesterday, 60 days from Westport, N. Z., with a cargo of 692 tons of coal, consigned to the master and owners. She had an uneventful trip, with an abundance of calms. Captain Killman is accompanied by his wife and child.

The Ke Au Hou arrived in port late last night with a cargo of 640 bags of rice from Kahuku. Reports of good weather on the other side were brought. Captain Thompson says that while approaching port he distinguished faintly the sound of the steamer whistle, but thought it was the bell buoy. Shortly afterwards he heard the bell. He looked all around for a foreign steamer, but there was not one in sight.

The value of the exports of merchandise from the United States for the month of July was \$71,412,485 and for the seven months ending July, \$561,174,647. The value of imports for July was \$65,688,489, and for the seven months then ending \$506,494,502. Compared with last year this shows an excess of exports for the month of \$17,723,996 and for the seven months of \$54,679,745. During the seven months the excess of gold exported was \$26,053,028 and the excess of silver exported \$27,166,973.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSLS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U.S.S. Philadelphia, Dyer, Cruise.
Fr. Cruise. Duguay Trouin, Commander Pugibet, Tahiti.
U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, Cruise.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, September 19.
Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, MacLeod, Nanaimo, B. C., September 19.
Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, Pisagua, Chile, September 21.
Am. schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, September 26.
Br. bk. Kosciusko, Rodd, Newcastle, September 26.
Ger. bk. J. C. Pfluger, Haaver, Liverpool, September 27.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, September 27.
Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, Westport, N. Z., September 30.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due
Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco.....Sept. 5
Bk. R. P. Rihet, Frisco.....Sept. 30
Schr. Spokane, Port Gamble.....Oct. 8

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, September 28.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
R. M. S. Aorangi, from Vancouver and Victoria.

Wednesday, September 29.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Lahaina.
Thursday, September 30.

U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, from a cruise.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, from Westport, N. Z.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kahuku, Oahu.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, September 28.

O & O S S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.

Stmr. Helene Freeman, for Hawaii.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simpson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Nocaun, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for ports on Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kahuku.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, September 29.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Puuiki.

R. M. S. Aorangi, for the Colonies.

VESSLS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, September 28.—Mrs. James Campbell, two children and servant, Mrs. J. Nawahl, Mrs. L. A. Like, C. A. Doyle, W. Blaisdell, T. W. Beckley, W. Kinney, W. Rawlins, J. T. Moir, Mrs. E. Flohr and child, Miss L. Lind-say, Miss Ellen Boede, J. H. Braun, W. Dunn and wife, Miss L. Dunn, J. M. James, C. Egan, Mrs. C. L. Tidmarsh, W. Spooner, Miss M. L. Lo, C. Kaiser, Miss J. Hall, Rev. L. Byrd, Captain B. H. Sharpless, Miss A. L. Frieberg, Mrs. Kahaleole and 73 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per R. M. S. Aorangi, September 28.—Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. Ault, Rev. C. Tomkins, J. W. Donald, C. H. Ushorne, J. Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. Quinby and child, and 30 through passengers for Australia.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, September 28.—W. H. Rice and wife, V. Knudsen, Dr. Maxwell, L. Nakapaahu, Yin Chong, J. B. Hanake, B. L. Marx, W. A. Kinney, L. F. Prescott, Judge Carter.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, September 28.—E. R. Ross, J. Wallace, J. K. Smyth, S. Fukuda, Miss Akana, Miss Kilewehi, Mrs. Keohi and child.

For San Francisco, per Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, September 28.—Mrs. E. J. Coffin, Mrs. F. J. Tyrrel, Mrs. M. E. Smith, E. Mahlum, A. K. Lewis, Mrs. Stewart and child and Mr. McCulloch.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 28.—Mrs. Lakalo, Y. Amoy, E. B. Barthrop, A. Fernandes, T. C. Willis, Mrs. McConn, Miss Murray, J. T. Hamilton, A. Haneberg, E. Lazarus and Mrs. Lazarus.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, September 28.—Mrs. E. J. Halstead, William B. Jones, Miss S. F. Richardson, Robert Clark, Rev. C. A. Clark, Mrs. C. A. Clark, Admont Clark, Edward Clark, Grover Clark, Miss Louisa Clark, Mrs. J. H. Ransome, T. Halstead, Mrs. J. H. Thorndike, Rev. S. L. Gulick, Mrs. S. L. Gulick, Miss Sue Gulick, Luther Gulick, Leeds Gulick.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. Albert, September 28.—3,268 bags sugar, 700 bags rice, 100 bags coffee by H. Hackfeld & Co.; value, \$18,634.

For San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, September 28.—18,435 bags sugar (2,058,489 pounds); value, \$66,590. Shipped by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., F. A. Schaefer & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, September 28.—10,322 bags of sugar (1,264,750 pounds); value, \$54,763. Shipped by Irwin & Co., Ltd., and Grinbaum & Co., Ltd.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hammer, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The Petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, and who have any claim against the estate, or who have any claim in favor of the estate, do appear at the time and place so appointed, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, September 15, 1897.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executor of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897.

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897. 4707-11 1897-tt

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA	Oct. 1	CITY OF PEKING	Oct. 9
BELGIC	Oct. 12	CHINA	Oct. 28
PERU	Oct. 22	BELGIC	Nov. 6
RIO DE JANEIRO	Nov. 9	COPTIC	Nov. 25
GALIC	Nov. 19	RIO DE JANEIRO	Dec. 4
DORIC	Dec. 10	CITY OF PEKING	Dec. 25
CHINA	Dec. 19		

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. SECOND DIVISION.

The Deputy Assessors of the Second Taxation Division will be at the following places on the dates mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting Property Taxes as provided by law:

WAILUKU DISTRICT:

Waihee, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Kahului, Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1897.
Waihehu, Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1897.
Waikapu, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Ulupalakua, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Makana, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.
Wailuku, Monday, Nov. 1st to Monday, Nov. 15th, except Sundays.

MAKAWAO DISTRICT:

Keokea, Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897.
Pulehu, Monday, Oct. 4th, 1897.
Makawao, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Paia, Wednesday, Oct. 13th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

HANA DISTRICT:

Hana Court House, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.
Keanee, Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 1897.
Mokae, Friday, Oct. 22d, 1897.
Kaupo, Monday, Oct. 25th, 1897.
Kipahulu, Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

LAHAINA DISTRICT:

Kahakuloa, Monday, Sept. 13th, 1897.
Olowahu, Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1897.
Lahaina, Friday, Sept. 17th, and Monday, Nov. 15th, 1897.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT:

Kamalo, Friday, Oct. 8th, 1897.
Kaunakakai, Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1897.
Halawa, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1897.
Pukoo, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897.

LANAI DISTRICT:

Koele, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Ten per cent will be added to all property taxes remaining unpaid after November 15th, 1897.

Taxes amounting to more than Ten Dollars payable in gold.

The Delinquent List will be published on and after December 1st, 1897.

C. H. DICKEY, 1903-31F Assessor, Second Division.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, October 11, 1897, for the construction of a three-room School House at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and at the Post Office, Honokaa.

Also for a Teacher's Cottage at Pukoo, Molokai.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, September 21, 1897. 1901-3t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 6, 1897, the undersigned was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of C. Lehmann of Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, by the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, sitting in Chambers. And that all persons having claims against the said C. Lehmann, bankrupt, must present the same at my office at Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., without delay.

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., September 7, 1897.

W. S. WISE, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of C. Lehmann. 1899-41F

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE LEAVE

From San Francisco For San Francisco or Vancouver— or Vancouver—

PekingOct. 9 MioweraOct. 1

AustraliaOct. 12 BelgicOct. 12

MoanaOct. 21 AlamedaOct. 14

MioweraOct. 26 AustraliaOct. 20

ChinaOct. 28 PeruOct. 22

BelgieNov. 6 AorangiNov. 5

AustraliaNov. 9 R. JaneiroNov. 11